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Chaitra 28, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 17, 1964/Chaitra 28, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Industrial Development Corporation

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*1088. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Industrial Development Corporation has sought the permission of Government to enlarge the scope of its operations; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि कम्पनियों को निगम द्वारा कितना रुपया दिया गया है और उस में से कितनी किस्तें वापस आईं ।

श्री कानूनगो : उस की रिपोर्ट पेश होती है । कारपोरेशन जो है उसका काम है to give out loans to textile and jute industry. I cannot remember the exact amount in a particular year. But in the jute industry, I suppose, they have advanced loans to the tune of about Rs. 60 crores.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कितनी किस्तें वापस हुई हैं और कितनी बाकी हैं ।

Shri Kanungo: All the instalments are being fulfilled. They are not in arrears.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether loan has been advanced from NIDC to some of the closed textile units and, if so, what is the total amount of loan and how many units have started functioning?

Shri Kanungo: I am not very sure about it. I do not think the NIDC has given any loan to any closed mill.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the industrial units that there is inordinate delay in sanctioning loans and that loans are not availed of when they are sanctioned because the time is over.

Shri Kanungo: This matter has been gone into very carefully on several occasions in the past and the delays have been attributable to the parties and their solicitors not producing the documents of security.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कारपोरेशन द्वारा अब तक कितना लोन दिया जा चुका है ।

श्री कानूनगो : मैं ने कहा कि मैं पूरी तरह से नहीं बतला सकता, जो याद था बतला दिया ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the loans have been utilised for modernisation, including automation, of the textile machinery and, if so, whether reports have come to the Government with regard to the progress that such industrial units have achieved in this regard after getting these loans?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, almost the whole spinning section of the jute mills has been modernised.

Shri Basappa: Except for financing the industries, this Corporation is doing very little work with regard to the balanced development of the industries. As suggested by the Estimates Committee, may I know whether it is going to be abolished because this work can be done by other financial agencies and, if it is not so, is the Government considering the widening of the activities of this Corporation?

Shri Kanungo: This Corporation, in fact, has been doing other promotional work and most of the public sector undertakings have peen promoted in the earlier stages by this organisation. It has got a Consultation Wing and they are doing consultation work for Jammu and Kashmir Government and various other Governments.

Shri Basappa: There is the Development Wing also.

Shri Kanungo: No...

Shri Ranga: The other day we were told that quite a large number of sugar mills in U.P. and Bihar are in need of rehabilitation and renovation. Is any effort being made to advance loans to sugar mills also in order to modernise themselves?

Shri Kanungo: The loan operation in respect of the textile and jute industries was the function of this corporation, and this has been removed also because that function has now been taken over by the IFC. The sugar mills are always welcome to have IFC loans.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister has received some complaint that most of the loans are given either to the monopolist concerns or their satellites and if so, what action has been taken by Government to see that the newcomers get these loans?

Shri Kanungo: There are no newcomers so far as jute mills are concerned.

Manufacture of Tractors

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*1089. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Maheshwar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. Mahadera Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the licensed units for the manufacture of agricultural tractors have not made satisfactory progress resulting in the gap between demand and the licensed capacity becoming wider and wider; and

(b) if so, the steps being contemplated to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). It is true that the progress made by the units licensed for the manufacture of agricultural tractors has not been satisfactory and the production has been very much short of the demand. With a view to remedying the situation, the ban on licensing of further capacity for the manufacture of agricultural tractors was removed recently and fresh applications invited from interested parties. A number of schemes have been received and these are under consideration. Efforts are also being made to step up the production in the existing units

through larger allocations of foreign exchange for import of components and raw materials as well as for capital goods required for implementation of their manufacturing programmes.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what specific reasons have been advanced by them for their failure to achieve the desired progress, and whether Government have tried to meet those difficulties?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The difficulties faced by them have already been stated in the reply to the main question.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the cost of production is an essential element and it can be reduced only with large-scale production, may I know whether Government are thinking of scrapping all these ideas of having smaller units and set up very big unit for large-scale production so as to reduce the cost?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Those units which have already been licensed will have to the full capacity. Then, perhaps, there might be some reduction in the cost. But, now we are reviewing the whole situation and trying to find out how best to step up the production of tractors.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the steps taken for the manufacture of tractors in the country, may I know whether India would have self-sufficiency regarding tractors by the end of the current Plan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No. We shall try to achieve self-sufficiency by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since Government have received a number of proposals for setting up these units for manufacture of tractors, may I know what types of tractors are proposed to be manufactured actually?

Shri P. C. Sethi: At the moment, the makes of the power tillers which are approved are Landmaster, Akitu-V-500 and Kubota. We have also approved of Zetor and the International Harvester.

Shri Ranga: Why is it that Government do not make any special effort in order to help those people whom they have deemed fit or thought it advisable to issue these licences to, to fulfil the objective that they have placed before themselves by developing these concerns? I have raised it once before also on the floor of the House, but I find that even the public sector is not able to take it up and private enterprise is not also being helped and assisted except to the extent of licences being given to them.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Unfortunately, this is the difficulty with private enterprise. That is why we are considering to have a big public enterprise project for the purpose of producing tractors.

डा० गोविन्द दास : इन ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अभी मंत्रीजी ने कहा कि वे इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि उन को सरकारी कारखाने में बनाया जाय । गनकैरेज फैक्टरी और उस तरह के जो दूसरे कारखाने हैं, जिन में शक्तिवाहन ट्रक बन रहे हैं, उन में भी कुछ परिवर्तन कर के इस प्रकार के ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण क्या नहीं किया जा सकता ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, that would not be possible. We shall have to organise it in a separate factory.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Which of the State Governments have asked for licence to set up units for the manufacture of tractors in the public sector and what preferential treatment is to be given to them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Punjab has asked for it and that is under consideration. Other State Governments also have written asking for the loca-

tion of a public sector project in their areas. Rajasthan has also written about it. But Punjab has asked for a licence for themselves.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What preferential treatment is given?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is under consideration. We shall try to take into account the requests made by the State Governments.

श्री यू० सिं० चौधरी : क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि जिन नई फर्मों को ट्रैक्टर बनाने के लिये लाइसंस दिए जा रहे हैं, खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने की जिम्मेवारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कब तक वे यूनिटें अपना काम शुरू कर देंगी, और जिन यूनिटों ने काम नहीं किया है उनके केसेज को कब तक फाइनलाइज कर दिया जायगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अर्ज यह है कि सन् १९६५ में पांच हजार और सन् १९६६ में ६००० ट्रैक्टर बन सकेंगे, और उन के रास्ते में जो फारिन एक्सचेंज की कठिनाइयां हैं उनको दूर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Recruitment Rules in Public Undertakings

*1691. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the model rules for recruitment for the guidance of the Public Undertakings have been finalised; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The model rules for recruitment for the guidance of the Public Sector Undertakings will be finalised shortly and circulated to the Undertakings.

(b) Yes, Sir. A copy of the rules will be placed on the floor of the House when finalised.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में यूनियन पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन से कोई राय ली है ?

Shri Kanungo: No. It would have been completed, but the Estimates Committee in their 156th report made certain suggestions. We are going to follow that procedure.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसमें राज्य सरकारों से कहां तक मशविरा लिया गया है । क्या इस काम को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बिल्कुल अपने ही मातहत रखेगी या राज्य सरकारों को भी यह काम सौंपा जा सकता है ?

श्री कानूनगो : ये पब्लिक अंडर टेकिंग्स सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अंडर हैं, इन में राज्य सरकारों का सवाल नहीं है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it contemplated to constitute an All-India Public Undertkaings Managerial or Industrial Service in the near future?

Shri Kanungo: No. These rules are merely guidelines for each Corporation. Each corporation is independent legally and constitutionally. It can take its own decisions and do the recruitment. This is merely advice.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो रूल बनाए गए हैं इन में हरिजनों के लिये कितना कोटा रखा गया है ?

श्री कानूनगो : तब रूल पेश होंगे तो मालूम हो जायेगा ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How is the recruitment being made at present? If there are no model rules, what are the rules of recruitment at present in these undertakings? Do they have separate rules for each corporation or are there uniform rules of recruitment?

Shri Kanungo: No. There has been a circular which is being followed by public undertakings. A copy has been laid on the Table. Roughly the pro-

cedure is that above a certain stage, the recruitment has got to be done by all-India advertisement. Below that, it can be locally done.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Government had constituted a scientific and managerial pool and made recruitment to that. What has been the experience of that pool? Why is that being abolished?

Shri Kanungo: That pool was not supposed to service all the undertakings. That was organised by the Home Ministry. I do not know whether it is still continued or not. The question may be put to that Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It was intended primarily for these undertakings. But he says that he does not know. This is most surprising. What has been the experience of having that pool?

Shri Kanungo: I have said that that is administered by the Home Ministry.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No. That was meant for industries, and the Industry Minister does not know!

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is true the service personnel are governed by the Home Ministry. But it was intended for industries in the public sector. I only want to know what is the experience of the undertakings in this regard. I am not asking for anything else. What are the difficulties experienced by the undertakings in respect of this pool which was constituted? What is their attitude now towards that pool?

Shri Kanungo: The model rules are not a new idea. They have been worked out for several years. As far as the industrial management pool is concerned, the Home Ministry did the recruitment and they govern it. About the assessment of the performance of that particular service, I have no information today.

श्री तन सिंह : क्या कारण हैं जिन से प्रभावित हो कर ये माडिल रूल बनाने की जरूरत पड़ीं ? और अगर सरकार समझती है कि इन माडिल रूल्स के द्वारा सब अंडरटेकिंग्स को एक स्तर पर लाया जाय, तो यह क्यों आवश्यक नहीं समझा जा रहा है कि उनकी एक सेंट्रल सरविस बनायी जाय ?

Shri Kanungo: I have said that each company is a separate legal entity, and these are not rules which are binding upon them. These are merely advisory and guiding.

Shri Tan Singh: What is the necessity after all?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Home Minister or the Minister of Industry is responsible for the rules framed for the publiic sector undertakings?

Shri Kanungo: The Ministry of Industry provide the co-ordination for the public sector undertakings.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: My question has not been answered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No question has been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I put a specific question as to who is responsible for the framing of the rules for public sector undertakings, whether it is the Home Ministry or the Ministry of Industry.

Shri Kanungo: They are administrative rules, and the rules are mere models. The Ministry of Industry is responsible for them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that a lot of favourtism and nepotism is being practised in the matter of recruitment in the public sector undertakings, and if so, what steps are being taken to see that these are at least minimised, if not eliminated?

Mr. Speaker: For their guidance, rules are being made. If they do not provide for it, then he can ask.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then I may put this question, whether Government will take note of the fact that favouritism is going on in these undertakings and frame the rules in a way that favouritism is eliminated.

Shri Kanungo: It is something like "have you stopped beating your wife?". I cannot accept the assumptions of the hon. Member. The rules are made for the more efficient recruitment of personnel in public undertakings.

Mr. Speaker: This suggestion may be kept in view.

Shri Ranga: There seems to be some confusion as between the different Ministers. The other day when I made a suggestion to the effect that there should be a service like the All India Services for recruitment to and management of these public sector enterprises, I thought the Minister of Heavy Industries was inclined to agree with that suggestion, but then the answer by this Minister makes it perfectly clear that each public enterprise is entirely free to make its own rules and recruit its own staff. May I request the Government at least to give some further consideration to this particular matter and try to implement the long-standing offer made by the late Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, when he was Minister in charge of this Ministry, that such a service would be constituted in this country in order to help the Government to manage these enterprises?

Shri Kanungo: There is no conflict in the answers. My colleague in the Steel Ministry runs the biggest and the largest number of corporations, and he was justified in giving the reply or assurance as he has done. In this case, there are 60 undertakings of the Central Government. What I mentioned in my reply was that a company was a separate legal entity, and had its own legal personality.

Shri Ranga: He did not give the answer. Would they reconsider?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Theft of Geological Maps

*1092. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 6 on the 10th March, 1964 regarding the theft of Geological Maps and state:

(a) whether any Pakistani nationals are employed in Calcutta office of the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) who conducted the inquiry in 1959; and

(d) whether the inquiry was entrusted to the S.P.E. or C.I.B.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The enquiry was conducted by a Committee consisting of three senior officers of the Geological Survey of India under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Director in-charge of administration and vigilance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Arising out of the answer to parts (a) and (b) of the question,—"No, Sir" means that today there are none—were there Pakistani nationals employed in the Calcutta Office of the Geological Survey of India at any time, and particularly in 1959 or thereabouts?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): This enquiry was made in 1959 to find out whether there was any Pakistani national there; there were none.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The answer to parts (c) and (d) is that the Deputy Director of Administration and Vigilance conducted the enquiry. May I know why the Central Intelligence Department, the CID or the SPE was not pressed into service and was not requested to assist in the enquiry into this serious matter? What were the reasons for not requesting their help?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question was whether there was any Pakistani national there. The list of employees was scrutinised and every case was looked into and there was no Pakistani national. What is the use of calling in the intelligence department?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question was whether there were thefts—not merely Pakistani nationals....

Shri C. Subramaniam: There were no thefts. I have been emphasising that there was no theft.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, Sir, may I ask whether there is a regular stock register . . . .

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have got a list of all the maps and the documents kept in the Geological Survey and every year we make a check of it and try to find out whether all the documents are there. Till now it has not been found that any map or document was missing.

Census of Unauthorised Powerlooms

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*1093. **Shri M. L. Jadhav:**
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Lonikar:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the census of unauthorised cotton powerlooms has been completed;

(b) the number of authorised and unauthorised powerlooms in different States and Union Territories; and

(c) the number of applications pending with the Textile Commissioner for regularisation of unauthorised powerlooms?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-2743/64].

Shri M. L. Jadhav: What is the policy of Government regarding regularisation of powerlooms?

Shri Kanungo: The last date for regularisation is over.

Shri M. L. Jadhav: For how long are applications for regularisation pending?

Shri Kanungo: Pending—1421.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What was the position of unauthorised powerlooms on 1st April, 1961?

Shri Kanungo: On 1st April 1961? I cannot check it up. About 90,000 powerlooms had been regularised.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: My question specifically was: what was the position of unauthorised powerlooms on 1st April, 1961; the answer is that 90,000 powerlooms have been regularised.

Shri Kanungo: We cannot know how many unatuhorised were there; there is no machinery to check up unauthorised powerlooms.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I rise on a point of order. Unless there are unauthorised powerlooms how can they be regularised?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he also says; so many of them have been regularised: that means they have been authorised.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: My hon. friend's question was: what was

the position on 1st April, 1961. The hon. Minister says: 90,000 had been regularised. Without being unauthorised, how can they be regularised? . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Why should all the three be on their feet now? The question need not be repeated.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I have not been able to impress about the significance of the 1st April, 1961. After that date there is the punitive excise duty. That is why we are interested in knowing what was the number of unauthorised powerlooms on that particular date.

Mr. Speaker It is not possible to say what the number of unauthorised powerlooms was because unless they come to light, they do not know, and they come to light when they want to be regularised.

Shri Kanungo: I may tell them. Sir, that all applications received before 15th November, 1961 were being considered and out of the pplications about 90,000 . . .

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether he could answer it straight. What was the position on 1st April, 1961?

Shri Kanungo: I have no machinery to check it up . . . (*Interruptions.*)

श्री अचल सिंह : पावरलूम्स पर रैस्ट्रिक्शंस हटाने का मंत्री महोदय का कब तक विचार है ?

Shri Kanungo: The present policy is restrictive. It will be reviewed after the Asoka Mehta Committee report is available.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether Government is aware that because of these unauthorised powerlooms, woollen yarn, especially manufactured from imported tops, is diverted to these powerlooms and the cloth manufactured there is passed on to blackmarket because such cloth is not being accounted for? What does he propose to do with regard to that?

Shri Kanungo: The distribution of woollen yarn has been defective and we are trying to correct it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब कि सब मंत्रालयों की ज्वाएंट रिसपौंसिबिलिटी है तो हमारा जो इरीगेशन और पावर का मंत्रालय है क्या उस का फर्ज नहीं था कि वह आनएथोराइज्ड पावर लूम्स को न चलने देता और अगर उनको चलने दिया गया है तो आयन्दा उसको रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Kanungo: Powerlooms can run without electricity also—by steam or diesel.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: On a point of order. The statement provided in answer to this question says that on 30.11.63 the number of unauthorised looms was 71,965: the total number of applications comes to 1421. The position as regards 90,000 powerlooms regularisation is opposed to the statement. What is the correct information which the hon. Minister wants to convey?

Shri Kanungo: The point is this. Looms may not exist. There have been applications which have been rejected . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Should hon. Members continue in spite of my asking them to resume their seats?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The point is, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: He should sit down now. There is no point of order. If the hon. Member is not satisfied with the answer given, what can I do?

Shri Kanungo: He mentioned the number of applications.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that the total number of unauthorised looms on 30th November, 1963 was 71,965 and 39387 alone in Maharashtra. It was also said that 1421 applications were still pending. I want to know whether apart from 1421, all the other powerlooms had been regularised and if so whether the date has been fixed as 31.3.63 or 31.5.63

Shri Kanungo: The last date for the receipt of applications was 15.11.1961. What he calls 71,0000 licences or applications they have been rejected. Only 1421 are pending.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: In answer to part (c) the Minister said that there were 1421 applications pending. May I know what steps are being taken to dispose of these applications and how long will it take to dispose of them?

Shri Kanungo: The parties have got to produce excise certificates. As soon as they do it, they will be disposed of.

Retrenchment in Iron and Steel Controller's Office, Calcutta

\+

*1094. **Shri S. M Banerjee:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some 500 employees working in the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta are to face retrenchment as a result of decontrol of steel;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide them with alternative jobs; and

(c) whether any scheme has been chalked out in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir. As a result of implementation of Government's decisions on the Raj Committee Report, some staff will become surplus in main office of the Iron and Steel Controller at Calcutta. At present no precise estimates have been made.

(b) and (c). The question of absorption of the employees that may become surplus, against existing vacancies or those that may arise in future in other Central Government Offices in Calcutta, is already under Government's active consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any request has been made by the union of this particular office that their services should be transferred, if necessary, to a permanent post or permanent department as they had suffered in the past because of the uncertainty of this particular department?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes, Sir; a representation has been received.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If they become surplus, may I know what is the actual number likely to be declared surplus and whether they will be transferred to other permanent departments with continuity of service and without any fall in their emoluments?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That question does not arise now. As I have already stated in the main answer, no estimate has been made. But every endeavour will be made to place them in suitable positions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to seek one clarification on this. Now there is no danger, but there is some apprehension. I want to know what the policy of the Government will be. I want to know whether their seniority and other benefits which they otherwise get in this particular department will be protected?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are rules governing these placements in other departments. Those rules will govern these cases also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that this particular department of the Government came into being during the Second World War and has been having various

fluctuations in retrenchment and recruitment for the last 25 years and, also, in view of the fact that some of these employees have long years of service to their credit, can the employees be assured that the Home Ministry has already undertaken to issue circulars to all the other government offices and also to the semi-autonomous corporations in order to see that these people may be fitted in without any loss in emoluments and seniority?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, we have addressed the Home Ministry. They are also looking into this sympathetically, and I hope satisfaction will be given to the employees of the Steel Control Office.

Cement Research Institute

*1095. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Cement Research Institute will be established near Delhi;

(b) if so, who are the collaborators for this institute; and

(c) the terms of collaboration?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Institute will be a co-operative enterprise, in which all the cement producers in the country and the CSIR are participating.

(c) For meeting the capital cost and recurring expenditure of the Institute, the industry will contribute 10 nP per tonne of cement sold in India. The C.S.I.R. has agreed to sanction grants upto an amount equal to the contribution made by the industry, depending upon the expenditure incurred|to be incurred by the Institute from time to time.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the financial implication for setting up this research institute, and may I know what is the Government's participation in it?

Shri Kanungo: The CSIR has undertaken to finance it on a 50:50 basis depending upon the expenditure. The capital and recurring expenditure for the setting up of this institute are being worked out and they have not yet been finalised.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether this institute will be run under an autonomous body or it will be managed by the Government?

Shri Kanungo: It will be an autonomous body.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether this research institute will go into the question of bad quality cement, cement not up to the mark and specification, produced in some of the factories, which the Government do not accept for PWD works and the Railways do not accept for construction of bridges etc.; if so, what steps will be taken by the Government to advise these cement factories to do their work properly?

Shri Kanungo: Standards regarding quality of cement are laid down. If any manufacturer produces cement which is not up to those standards, he is liable for prosecution.

Shri Basappa: I have given instances, the instance of Ammasandra cement factory in my constituency, where the factories are not doing their work properly.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहताहूं कि यह संस्था बनाने में कितना समय लगेगाऔर इस पर कितना खर्च होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खर्च के बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है कि अभी अन्दाजा नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : समय कितना लगेगा ?

Shri Kanungo: I think in about another six months the programme will be finalised.

Shri Ranga: Just as there are representatives of the Indian Standards Organisation in many of the public sector enterprises like the Machine Tools Factory and HEL, have the Government instituted a similar system here also in order to ensure the quality of cement and to see that the cement produced by the cement factories conforms to the standards laid down?

Shri Kanungo: There are established standards for Portland cement of various grades, and any person who is palming off cement which is not up to those grades is liable for prosecution.

Shri Ranga: Do Government keep any inspectors of their own as they are doing in respect of so many other factories in order to ensure that the quality is maintained?

Shri Kanungo: No; Government have no inspectors, but all the factories have got internal quality control and the Government, being the bulk purchaser, also tests it at the time of delivery.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Is the Cement Research Institute going to have a complete survey of the country so as to know where the raw material is available?

Shri Kanungo: No; that is not the function of the Institute.

श्री अचल सिंह : जब और जगहों पर आलरेडी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, तो एक और इंस्टीट्यूट दिल्ली में खोलने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी है ?

Shri Kanungo: The reason is that the Building Research Institute is nearby and the Road Research Institute is in Delhi. Therefore the location of the Institute is considered by the scientists to be more appropriate in Delhi.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: What are the broad aspects of researches that this proposed Institute will undertake?

Shri Kanungo: That is being worked out.

Shri P. N. Kayal: Have the producers of bad quality cement so far been prosecuted?

Shri Kanungo: I have no information.

Shri Ranga: No information; no standards.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether, apart from helping in maintaining the quality of the cement, fundamental research will also be taken up by this research institute?

Shri Kanungo: The programme of research has not been worked out. That is what I said.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that there were complaints in regard to the Sharavati project also that defective cement was supplied, even when according to him Government have some apparatus to test cement when they make their bulk purchases from these producers, may I know whether Government have taken care to see that whatever machinery they have in order to test this cement is foolproof and can be relied upon?

Shri Kanungo: I hope, they are.

Shri Ranga: It is only a hope. Will they care to see even now?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Ophthalmic Glass Manufacture

\+

*1096. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in connection with the project to manufacture certain

types of opthalmic glasses undertaken with the Soviet collaboration;

(b) the quantum of Soviet aid taken for the execution of this project; and

(c) when this project is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The National Instrument Ltd. has entered into a contract with M|s. PROMMASHEXPORT for supply of imported plant and equipment. Civil work at the site is also simultaneously progressing.

(b) The foreign exchange involved will be to the extent of Rs. 1·18 crores which will be met from the 500 million Rouble credit made available by U.S.S.R.

(c) By 1966.

Shri Vishram Prasad: In the statement it is said that originally the foreign exchange involved was to the extent of Rs. 1·18 crores which would be met from the 500 million Rouble credit made available by the USSR. What will be the total expenditure on this project and how will this loan from the USSR be paid?

Shri Kanungo: This is a part of the total USSR credit and the total expenditure of the project is likely to be somewhere round—about Rs. 3·7 crores. It will be paid like any other loan between Government and Government.

Shri Vishram Prasad: In the statement it is said that civil work at the site is also simultaneously progressing. May I know the exact place or location of this project and after completion of the project what percentage of the requirements will we be able to produce in our country?

Shri Kanungo: The location is Durgapur where the construction the building is going on. This plant is likely to produce about 300 tons of opthalmic glass.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On what criterion are private industrial units given the benefits of foreign exchange from outside the funds committed by countries like the USSR? I should also like to know what the export potential of this manufacturing plant is.

Shri Kanungo: This is purely import saving and setting up a production programme which requires high scientific precision.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether this project has been entrusted to the Heavy Engineering Corporation although the Estimates Committee has said that it should be entrusted to the National Instruments Factory; if so, why?

Shri Kanungo: It has now been transferred to the National Instruments Corporation as suggested by the Estimates Committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Previously a decision was taken to have this plant in Dehra Dun because the Ordnance Factory is already producing such a thing with their help. Why has the site been shifted from Dehra Dun to Durgapur?

Shri Kanungo: Dehra Dun was never considered and the experts in this line, after looking into all possible sites, decided upon Durgapur.

श्री कछवाय : चश्मे के कांच बाहर से कितने रुपये के मंगाये जाते हैं और हमारे यहां कितने रुपये के तैयार होते हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : हमारे यहां अभी कुछ तैयार नहीं होते हैं ।

श्री कछवाय : बाहर से कितने रुपये के मंगाये जाते हैं ?

Shri Kanngo: I have not got the export figures.

Heavy Engineering Projects at Ranchi

*1098. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of the heavy engineering projects at Ranchi as originally estimated;

(b) the total anticipated cost at present; and

(c) the reasons for the substantial difference between the original estimated cost, and the anticipated cost at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2744/64*].

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is a fact that the increase in the cost is largely due to inordinate delay in setting up projects and whether it is a fact that a great deal of machinery was lying idle for several months and, if so, what are the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is not correct that it is due to inordinate delay. Machinery is arriving and there is a programme of erection: As far as the erection programme is concerned, it is according to schedule.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In clarification of the question put just now, may I know whether it is not a fact that a great deal of machinery was actually lying idle as pointed out by the Committee of this House? It was lying idle for a long time and because of this idleness of the machinery that was requisitioned, we have lost a great deal of money.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has not been possible to erect all the machinery which has arrived on the site. But there is a programme of erection. You cannot erect all the machinery which has arrived immediately.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Soy.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This was in clarification of the first question.

श्री सौय : रिवाइज्ड कास्ट पर पहुंचने के समय क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है या नहीं कि ढेबर कमिशन ने रिकोमेंडेशन की थी कि वहां से जो हटाये गये हैं उन लोगों को बसाने का खर्चा इस प्रोजेक्ट के खर्च में शामिल हो ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जो लोग हटाये गये हैं, उनको बसाने की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की है ।

श्री सौय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ढेबर कमिशन ने स्पेसिफिकली इस चीज पर रिकोमेंडेशन दी थी कि प्रोजेक्ट के खर्च में ही रिहैबिलिटेशन का खर्च शामिल हो । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस रिकोमेंडेशन के बारे में क्या फैसला किया गया है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have already answered it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कोई रिकोमेंडेशन थी कि वह खर्चा भी इस में शामिल किया जाये ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : उनको बसाने का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, वह जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की है और वह उसको पूरा कर रही है ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The statement laid on the Table of the House has taken great pains to show that the increase in the cost is largely due to excluded items of cost. I should like to know why essential items which

could have been anticipated were excluded from the original project report. What are the criteria of preparing such project reports and for excluding such essential items which could have been anticipated?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Detailed project reports are prepared by experts in those lines. In these cases, certain things were excluded and later on it was found that they have also to be undertaken.

Shri Ranga: Why were they excluded?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I should put the question to the authorities who framed the project report. I am sorry I do not have the reasons here for this exclusion.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of order, Sir. The statement shows such items which could have been anticipated and which did not arise as a matter of accident. These items are mentioned in the statement. Why is it that these items were excluded from the project report? That is not the answer.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Some might have been included in the detailed project report also. But those who framed the report did not find it necessary to include them in the detailed project report. That is an expert job which is being done by a team of experts.

Shri Ranga: In order to mislead the Ministry.

श्री तन सिंह : कई ऐसी आइटम्ज़ हैं जिन की डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट पहले ही तैयार की जानी चाहिये थी जैसे ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही सवाल तो सिंघवी साहब ने किया था ।

श्री तन सिंह : जब ये आइटम्ज़ पहले इनक्ल्यूड किये जा सकते थे और नहीं किये गये जिस के कारण कि योजना में खर्च का संतुलन नहीं बैठा, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की गलतियां दोहराई न जायें, इसके लिये सरकार क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We learn by our mistakes also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very costly mistakes.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I may submit these are not costly mistakes in the sense that we have incurred infructuous expenditure. When we implement the projects, certain other items become necessary and we take them up.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: A barber learns by shavings fools. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This kind of talk, criticism, and supplementaries to supplementaries should not continue after the question has been answered.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Just a mere look at the statement will indicate how wide the gap is, nd how it has increased in one case from Rs. 46 crores to Rs. 74 crores. This increase has been said to be due to two reasons, namely the cost of excluded items and increase in construction costs. May I know whether even in these elementary things, the anticipated increase in cost could not have been taken into consideration, and whether the hon. Minister has taken any steps to see that there is better planning and better preparation in respect of all the projects?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes. As far as soil conditions are concerned, hon. Members are aware that in the case of the foundry forge project, it was anticipated that for that soil condition a certain type of piling would be enough. On that basis, the project report was prepared and the cost was estimated, but later on when

we went down a little further it was found that it was a little bit different, and, therefore, different kinds of piling had to be done. That has now been undertaken and the piling has been finished. I do agree that the soil conditions were not properly tested at the time of preparing the detailed project report.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My main question is this. Obviously, it was a bad case of preparation of project report. May I know whether the hon. Minister is taking any steps to remedy the position in future?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has just answered it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He has answered only about soil conditions. That is just one among various items mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that Government would learn by these mistakes and once the mistake has been committed they will take lessons from it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want to know whether he has taken any steps. After all, this is public money. And it cannot be squandered like this.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: After all, we should know what specific steps are proposed to be taken.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We can understand condoning the past mistakes and the past loss of money, but at least we are entitled to know what steps are being taken to see that such things do not occur in the future?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I can assure the hon. Member that . . .

Mr. Speaker: He need not answer these questions. I have not allowed them.

Public Sector Industries

*1100. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to review the cost of production of various types of finished goods by the public sector industries under the control of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Government have been reviewing the cost of production of various categories of steel produced by public sector steel plants. This Hindustan Steel Ltd. does a monthly review of the cost of production on the basis of data submitted by the three steel plants. This monthly review is sent to Government who examine the variations of costs with particular reference to the usage of raw materials, over-heads and the yield factor. Government have been keeping in view the target of reduction of 15 per cent in the cost of production of steel in 1963-64 over the comparable figures for 1962-63.

2. In respect of other public sector plants each concerned Corporation reviews its cost of production., It is the intention of Government to make this review more systematic and take this up at the Governmental level.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: How many of the public sector undertakings under this Ministry declare less than 4 per cent dividend?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Most of the projects under this Ministry are heavy and basic industries, and they take quite a long time to reach full production capacity.

As far as steel production is concerned, it was only in 1963-64 that we were able to attain full production in the case of two plants and about 90 per cent production in the Rourkela

plant. We are hoping that during 1964-65, all these steel plants would be producing better results and there would be profits also.

As far as the other public sector projects are concerned, many of them are under construction, and some of them have recently gone into production.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The hon. Finance Minister had announced in his budget speech that the public sector projects should work in such a way as to yield profits. May I know whether in view of this, Government are thinking of reviewing the prices of the finished goods?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, we continually review the cost of production. During my reply to the debate on the Demands of my Minister, I had also given an assurance that we would take all steps to see that they produced good profits.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What is the cost of production of the indigenous fertilisers manufactured in the private sector and also in the public sector projects, what is the sale price of these fertilisers and how do they compare with the cost of the imported fertilisers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This question should be addressed to the Minister in charge of fertilisers.

Mr. Speaker: None of those questions is relevant to the main question.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The cost of production, in the public sector projects is the subject-matter of the main question . . .

Mr. Speaker: But everything cannot come under it. Fertilisers are in the charge of another Ministry.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: It relates to cost of production in all industries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We were told in this House that the cost of steel produced in the public sector would come down with increased production. To what extent have prices come down and how do they compare with prices in private sector industries? If our prices are more, is it due to top-heavy administration?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as steel projects are concerned, during 1963-64, Rourkela brought down the cost of production of saleable steel by 15 per cent over the cost during 1962-63, Durgapur brought it down by 13 per cent and Bhilai by 7 per cent. As far as the cost of production is concerned, it is comparable to that in the private sector. But our investment per ton is much more.

Import of Machinery for Small Scale Industry

1101. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since November, 1962 not a single new application for import of machinery for small scale industry has been entertained by the National Small Industries Corporation;

(b) whether a circular was issued to all State Governments that no fresh applications should be forwarded from November, 1962, and

(c) other sectors, if any, for which such freeze orders have been issued?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir, under the Hire Purchase Scheme except in the case of imports from rupee payment areas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise as there is no scheme for supply of imported machinery on hire purchase basis for the other sectors.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Does the hon. Minister remember that at the last meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board not only all official members and the Ministers from the various States, but even the Deve-

lopment Commissioner felt compelled to complain against this treatment to the small scale industries that when large-scale industry can get foreign exchange for the import of machinery, the small scale industry is not getting a single farthing since 1962? What steps has the hon. Minister taken since then and what was the reaction of the Finance Minister?

Shri Kanungo: This is about hire-purchase. Today any industry, small, big or medium, is entitled to import machinery if it is entitled to it under the policy.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is a question of foreign exchange being made available.

Shri Kanungo: It is not separately made available. Any application which comes under the new policy for the six-month period does get it. I have not investigated it. But there is no prevention. With a lot of difficulty it can be separated also. But the point is that the Corporation accepted orders more than they could service. Therefore, a halt was called to the programme of import of machinery by hire purchase till the commitments were cleared. I hope the commitments will be cleared in the course of a short time, because I am hoping that certain amount of credits will be available.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the Small Scale Industries Board which used to meet two or three times in a year has not met for more than one year because the hon. Minister is not able to face the members, having done nothing so far as raw materials as well as the foreign exchange for the small scale industries are concerned? If this is not so, why has he not held a meeting of the Board?

Shri Kanungo: It is a fact that the meeting has not been held for a long time; it is not more that a year, it is less than a year . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why?

Mr. Speaker: The answer is not completed.

Shri Kanungo: Let the hon. Member have the satisfaction that it is due to the cowardice of the Minister.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that in previous years, a lot of tempo has been registered in the country by the Small Scale Industries Board and people have come forward with money and certain schemes were on, but a number of units are lying idle for want of imported machinery, will Government reconsider the position and assist them through the National Small Industries Corporation in order to enable them to complete their units?

Shri Kanungo: The first priority is for previous commitments. It is a fact that the programme had been stopped for more than a year simply because we did not have the resources for that.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I, with your permission, request the hon. Minister to kindly look into the question and correct the misstatement that the question relates to hire purchase scheme? It does not. May I further request him to tell us what will be the fate of those machineries which are not covered by the hire purchase scheme?

Shri Kanungo: I have replied that according to the policy announced every six months they are entitled for imports.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether as a matter of policy Government allots a special amount of foreign exchange for import of machinery for the small scale industries, or there is no special allotment at all for the small scale industries and it is left to take chance with the big industries?

Shri Kanungo: It does, for the hire purchase programme only.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the

big industrialists have started getting imported machinery through the small scale industries, that actually the machinery goes to them, whether such irregularities and malpractices have been brought to his notice, and if so, the remedy?

Shri Kanungo: No, it has not been brought to our notice by any State Government or any other person.

केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद और प्रकाशन

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*११०२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री कछवाय :
श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :
श्री बड़े :
श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
श्री उटिया :
श्री योगेन्द्र झा :
श्री भा० दा० देशमुख :
श्री माते :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री प० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री शिंकरे :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री भ० ना० मंडल :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्रताप सिंह :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री द्वारकादास मंत्री :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के राज भाषा आयोग द्वारा तैयार किये गये हिन्दी पाठ अब तक भारत के गजट में क्यों प्रकाशित नहीं किये जाते;

(ख) सभी हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी में सभी काम सामान रूप से चलाने की सुविधा के लिये हिन्दी में केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के प्रमाणिक पाठों के अविलम्ब प्रकाशन के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है; और

(ग) अब तक हिन्दी में कितने अधिनियमों का अनवाद हो चुका है और कितने अधिनियमों का अनुवाद हो रहा है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). In order that the translation in Hindi of a Central Act may be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in Hindi, it is necessary to publish the same under the authority of the President in the Official Gazette under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Official Languages Act, 1963. This sub-section has not yet been brought into force. The State Governments are being consulted in regard to Hindi version of Central Acts and the uniform legal terminology and every effort is being made for early publication of authoritative texts of Central Acts in Hindi.

(c) The Official Language (Legislative) Commission have so far prepareed Hindi version of five Central Acts, namely, the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Code of Criminal Procdure, the Indian Evidence Act and the Transfer of Property Act. Finalisation of the Hindi texts of six more Acts is under consideration of the Commission.

The Translation Section of this Ministry has translated 260 Central Acts into Hindi so far.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : जैसा अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया, राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श किया जायेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या परामर्श का यह अभिप्राय है कि अनुवाद ठीक हुआ है या नहीं, या परामर्श का यह अभिप्राय है कि अनुवाद किया जाये या नहीं यदि यह अभिप्राय है कि अनुवाद ठीक हुआ है या नहीं तो इस काम के लिये जो विशेषज्ञ यहां बैठे हैं उन से क्या राज्य सरकार के लोग अधिक योग्य होंगे जिस के कारण उन से राय ली जायेगी।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is true that since the Central Government is charged with the responsibility of translating these Acts, we can, even without consulting the State Governments, authenticate the translation of the Acts, but the difficulty in that case would be this. It might be remembered by the Members that this question was considered at length by the members of the Official Language Commission also. The difficulty is that the State Governments are also charged with the task of translating their Acts into the regional language. Therefore, unless some arrangement is made with them that they will accept the terminology followed by this Commission or the translation made by this Commission, the danger is there is the likelihood of two parallel sets of words running so far as the Central Acts and the State Acts are concerned. Therefore we have circulated the terminology evolved by the Official Language Commission to the State Governments. We have also got the terminology evolved by the State Governments wherever they have been evolved, and the President and the Secretary of the Commission have been going round the States and consulting them, and some of the State Governments have agreed that they would accept the translation made by the Official Language Commission.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जब इस कमिशन की नियक्ति हुई थी तो इस कमीशन के सदस्यों के रूप में सभी राज्यों से एक एक ऊंचा कानून का ज्ञाता लिया गया था ताकि सभी राज्यों के प्रति निधि इस कमीशन में हों । जब सभी राज्यों के कानून के विशेष ज्ञ इस कमीशन में थे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गई कि ढ़ाई साल के बाद इसे राज्यों के परामर्श के लिये भेजा जाये । इस चीज को लम्बा टालना है या खटाई में डालना है, किस उद्देश्य से यह चीज की गई है ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: A member from every language has been taken in the Official Language Commission, because the Language Commission has been charged with the responsibiilty of evolving a common terminology acceptable as far as possible for the whole of India, but that does not bind the State Governments to accept every terminology that has been evolved by the Commission. Therefore, our purpose is, as far as possible, to take the States with us. It is not that we have started the work after 2½ years. As a matter of fact, we have circulated the terminology and the officers of the Language Commission have gone round consulting the State Governments, and some State Governments have also agreed to accept the terminology and the translation made by the Official language Commission.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कानूनों के हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिये अब तक कुल कितना रुपया खर्च हो चुका है और इस के बाद सरकार और कितना खर्च करने वाली है ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: How much expenditure will be incurred in future it is difficult to say; it is a standing Commission; but the Commission was constituted some time in June, 1961 and up till now, subject to correction because I am quoting from memory, the expenditure for the last three years is about Rs. 13 lakhs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Minister aware that as far back as June 1981, the resolution of the law Ministay appointing the Official Language Commission stated categorically that the functions of the Commission inter alia was to prepare authoritative texts—not mere terminology—in Hindi of all the Central Acts and ordinances and regulations promulgated by the President and the Commission was described by the Minister in last March as a high-powered commission consisting of very eminent men and, if so am I to understand from the answer of the Deputy Minister now that the functions of the Official Language Com-

mission have been revised or watered down to the extent that they are being asked to consult the States now?

Shri Bibhudhendra Misra: Not at all I have never said that. I said that the responsibility of translating statutes, Central Acts, is that of the Commission. The responsibility of translating State Acts is with the State Government. Therefore, the danger is that two parallel sets of words may run unless they take the States into confidence.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Lac Export

*1090. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accord has been reached between India and Thailand on lac prices; and

(b) if so, the effect of this accord on India's export of lac in the current year?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. An accord between the Lac Association of Thailand and the Indian Lac Exporters interests has been reached in regard to price co-ordination, which would be beneficial to both the countries.

(b) It is too early yet to assess the effect of this accord on export of lac by India as well as Thailand.

Manufacture of Ball Bearings

*1097. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Agency for International Development has granted a loan of $4.3 million to the National Engineering Industries Ltd., Jaipur for manufacture of ball-bearings; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Messrs. National Engineering Industries Ltd., Jaipur have been granted a licence for substantial expansion of their existing industrial undertaking at Jaipur, for the manufacture of an additional quantity of 14·58 lakh numbers of ball and roller bearings. For meeting the foreign exchange requirement for import of capital goods for this scheme, the Company were permitted to negotiate a direct loan from the United States Agency for International Development. The Company have intimated that the Agency have agreed, in principle, to grant a loan of $4.3 million or about Rs. 2.05 crores.

Withdrawal of Election disqualifications

*1099. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether six-year disqualification from standing in election imposed on Shri Vidya Charan Shukla by the Tribunal for having resorted to corrupt practices has been withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Section 140A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission has the power to remove for reasons to be recorded by it, a disqualification entailed by any corrupt practice. In exercise of this power, the Election Commission on an application from Shri Vidya Charan Shukla removed his disqualification by an order dated 26-3-1964.

State Trading Corporation

*1103. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any criterion or classification on the basis of which international trade in different items is entrusted to the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the nature of the criteria and classification and the exceptions, if any?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The following are the broad considerations kept in view in entrusting the handling of certain commodities to the State Trading Corporation:—

(i) Where benefits of bulk handling and long term contracting are involved;

(ii) Where exports are to be increased through:—

(a) organizing production specially to meet export demands;

(b) developing lines of export; and

(c) developing markets for traditional exports;

(iii) Increasing and diversifying trade with State Trading countries and implementation of special arrangements for trade;

(iv) Import and/or distribution of articles in short supply;

(v) Maintenance of steady export prices for primary products by holding adequate stocks of specified commodities; and

(vi) Assistance to small actual users and bulk users and other traders in the matter of imports.

Central Silk Research Institute

*1104. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:** **Shri M. Rampure:** **Shri D. D. Mantri:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board has recommended the establishment of a Central Silk Research Institute at Dehra Dun;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) when the project is likely to be taken in hand and completed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). No such recommendation has so far been received by Government from the Central Silk Board.

General Elections in Kerala

*1105. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to hold the next General Elections in Kerala in 1965;

(b) if so, the preparations being made therefor; and

(c) if not, the present position in this regard?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) No final decision has been taken yet as to whether any legislation should be introduced in Parliament for extending the normal term of the Kerala Legislative Assembly beyond 1965 so as to hold the elections to the Kerala Legislative Assembly along with the General Elections of 1967 to the Lok Sabha and other State Assemblies. If the term of the Kerala Legislative Assembly is not so extended by Parliament under clause (1) of Article 172 of the Constitution, the elections to the Kerala Legislative Assembly will have to be held early in 1965. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) and (c). The delimitation of constituencies in the State is almost complete and the final order of the Delimitation Commission is likely to be issued shortly. The Election Commission has already issued instructions that intensive revision of electoral

rolls in respect of all the constituencies should be completed during this year.

Agreement with Kuwait for Economic Development

*1106. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:** / **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have concluded an agreement with the Government of Kuwait with regard to establishment of joint enterprises in both countries by businessmen; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, particularly the terms, conditions, capital and *modus operandi*?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A copy of the Joint Communique on commercial and industrial co-operation between India and Kuwait, which was signed in Kuwait on 30th March, 1964, is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2745/64]. It will be for the concerned parties in both countries to work out the terms and conditions for each scheme of joint venture.

Production Incentive Bonus Scheme

*1107. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various steel plants in the public sector have agreed to provide for production incentive bonus to their workers;

(b) if so, which plants and on what terms; and

(c) how many employees of the plants would be covered under these bonus schemes?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Steel Plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela are covered under the production bonus scheme. The scheme provides production incentive to all personnel in the grades upto and including Rs. 1100—1400, who are materially connected with the production process. Initially, the incentive earnings consisted of two parts—one part based on the department's own production and the other part based on production of the Steel Melting Shop. For the purpose of calculating incentive the linkage of Steel Melting Shop has now been discontinued and incentive payments are based on the production efforts of each group covered by the scheme.

(c) About 40,000.

New York World Fair

*1108. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 787 on the 28th March, 1964 and lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the names of the selected candidates together with their qualifications and previous experience and the names of their parents or guardians;

(b) the duration and other particulars of the course of orientation in India for the selectees;

(c) their duties and functions at the Fair and the duration of their stay in the United States; and

(d) the approximate foreign exchange involved in the deputation of the guides and officials?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2746/64].

(c) The guides are required to work as Stall Attendants in the India Pavilion and will guide the visitors around the Pavilion, answer queries and explain exhibits on display. Their stay in the United States will cover the entire period of 180 days of the first session of the fair and about three

weeks before the commencement and after the closure of the session of the fair.

(d) For the twenty guides, the total estimated expenditure will be about Rs. 3.5 lakhs. For the other staff and officials, the expenses will depend on their duration of stay and their pay and allowances etc. This will be met from the overall provision of Rs. 6 to 7 lakhs per year under this head for two years.

Handicrafts Industry in Orissa

2258. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually given by the Centre to Orissa Government for development of handicraft industry in the State during 1963-64; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the said purpose during 1964-65?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) A grant of Rs. 85,000 and a loan of Rs. 99,000 have been sanctioned to the State Government of Orissa for the development of handicrafts during 1963-64.

(b) The approved outlay for 1964-65 is Rs. 5.87 lakhs.

निर्धनों को कानूनी सहायता

२२५९. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५०-५१ से १९६२-६३ तक राज्यवार कितने निर्धन व्यक्तियों को कानूनी सहायता दी गई;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में 'निर्धन' की परिभाषा किस प्रकार की गई है; और

(ग) निर्धनों को न्याय प्राप्त हो सके इस के लिये तीसरी योजना की शेष अवधि में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) निर्धनों को कानूनी सहायता देना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है । अपेक्षित जानकारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को उपलब्ध नहीं है । राज्य सरकारों से यह जानकारी संग्रहीत की जा रही है और जैसे ही यह प्राप्त हो जायेगी सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) निर्धनों को, जिस के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सदस्य भी हैं, कानूनी सहायता देने की स्कीमें, जहां तक हमें ज्ञात है, १९५८ में और उसके पश्चात् सात राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाई गयी । केरल और पंजाब राज्यों की स्कीमों में और महाराष्ट्र की एक स्कीम में, जो सब व्यक्तियों को लागू हैं, 'निर्धन' की परिभाषा, जहां तक हमें ज्ञात है, इस प्रकार है :

केरल :

'निर्धन व्यक्ति' से वह व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है जिसे न्यायालय ने या उस पदाधिकारी ने जिसे सरकार प्राधिकृत करे ऐसे व्यक्ति के रूप में प्रमाणित किया हो जिस की औसत मासिक आय सौ रुपये से अधिक नहीं है ।

महाराष्ट्र :

'निर्धन व्यक्ति' से वह व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है जिसे न्यायालय ने इतना निर्धन प्रमाणित किया है कि वह न्यायालय के समक्ष अपने मुकदमे अपील, प्रारम्भिक याचना या पुनरीक्षण की पैरवी के लिये अपना वकील नियुक्त करने की सामर्थ्य नहीं रखता या जिसके सम्बन्ध में ऐसी अन्य शर्तें, यदि कोई हों, लागू होती हैं जिन्हें सरकार विहित करे ।

व्याख्या : जिस व्यक्ति की औसत वार्षिक आय १८०० रु० (अठारह सौ रुपये) से अधिक नहीं है वह इन नियमों के प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्धन समझा जाएगा ।

पंजाब :

'निधन व्यक्ति' से वह व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है जो इस निमित्त राज्य सराकार द्वारा नियुक्त प्राधिकारी द्वारा ऐसे व्यक्ति के रूप

में प्रमाणित किया गया है जिस की औसत मासिक आय सौ रुपये से अधिक नहीं है ।

(ग) न्याय प्रशासन राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है । जहां तक प्रक्रिया विषयक विधियों अर्थात् सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता और दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता का सम्बन्ध है उन का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिये विधि आयोग द्वारा कार्यवाहियां की जा रही है ।

Cotton Yarn Production

2260. **Shri Jedhe:**
Shri Lonikar:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the composite-mills are putting more and more spindles on staple fibre;

(b) if so, whether this will affect the production of cotton yarn which is in short supply; and

(c) whether Government propose to put any restrictions to correct the above trend?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. Mills are allowed to a limited extent only to employ their cotton spindles to spinning staple fibre.

(b) and (c). The overall supply position of cotton yarn is satisfactory and there has been no adverse effect.

Prices of Cloth

2261. **Shri M. L. Jadhav:**
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Lonikar:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of mill cloth are always higher than the prices of powerloom cloth and handloom cloth;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the varieties like shirtings, poplins, drills, gaberdines, lawns, organdies are sold at fancy prices by the mill sector; and

(c) the efforts being made to bring down the prices charged by the mill sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) A direct comparison of prices of mill cloth with cloth produced by powerlooms and handlooms is not possible as the fields of manufacture are generally different with differences in construction of cloth, finish etc.

(b) and (c). It is reported that in some centres popular brands of cloth catering for the needs of the sophisticated class of consumers are commanding premium in the market. But since the introduction of the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme by the textile industry in September, 1960, by and large, cloth is available to the consumers at the stamped prices. With a view to holding the priceline during the emergency direct supplies of cloth at ex-mill prices to Government approved fair price shops and consumer co- operatives have been arranged. A Committee under the chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner has also been appointed in November, 1963 to review the working of the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme and suggest improvements in its working so as to make it more effective. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Employment in Textile Industry

2262. **Shri M. L. Jadhav:**
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Lonikar:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the employment opportunities provided in the various sectors of textile industry and the number of persons employed in each; and

(b) the average monthly income from each sector at different centres?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a)

Sector	*Extent of Employment*
Organised Cotton Mill Industry . . .	9·56 lakhs
Handlooms (Cotton & other fibres)	50 lakhs (estimated)
Powerlooms (cotton and non-cotton)	3 lakhs (estimated)

The extent of actual employment and the level of employment opportunities in the several sectors may be assumed to be about the same.

(b) The information in respect of average annual money earnings is available in the Indian Labour Statistics 1964 as well as in the Indian Labour Year Book 1962 copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Government have no information beyond what is available in these publications.

Printing Industry

2263. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Ministry of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 11-member productivity team in its report on a study tour of the U.K., U.S.A. and Japan, suggested that top-most priority should be given to the import needs of the printing industry in India; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report is under examination.

Cement Factories in Assam

2264. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 553 on the 13th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether licences have since been granted for the erection of the two cement factories in Assam;

(b) if so, when these factories are required to be set up under the terms of the licences; and

(c) the capital cost of each factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The two applications from a private party for the grant of industrial licences for setting up cement factories at Bokajan and Jowai in Assam have since been rejected. The applicant was not interested in pursuing the Bokajan Scheme and as for Jowai, the State Government themselves propose putting up a cement plant at nearby Garampani.

(b) and (c). Do not rise.

Rourkela Steel Plant

2265. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production in Rourkela Steel Plant is being held up due to non-availability of sufficient wagons to move out finished products; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove this bottleneck?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

International Trade Fair in New Zealand

2266. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to participate in the Second International Trade Fair to be held in

August-September this year in New Zealand; and

(b) if so, what aspects of India's economic life and industry would be displayed therein?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides our plan publicity, the projection of our exhibits will cover the following broad categories of goods:

(i) Machinery, engineering stores and transport equipment, metallic manufactures, hardware, builders hardware etc. (Specified items only).

(ii) Manufactured (Consumer and miscellaneous) goods.

(iii) Raw materials and semi-finished industrial goods.

(iv) Comestibles and allied products.

(v) Chemicals and Dyes and Drugs and Allied products etc. and also have a Commercial Publicity and Intelligence Section including tourist and other publications.

Wool Traders of Lahaul and Spiti

2267. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that the Lahaul and Spiti Wool Pashmina Traders have approached the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the disposal of their stocks of wool and pashmina; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission has arranged to purchase all its requirements from them, although its requirements are very small compared to the availability of wool and pashmina with these traders.

International Trade Fair, Bombay

2268. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal of the All India Manufacturers Organisation to hold India's First International Trade Fair in Bombay;

(b) if so, when the fair is likely to be held; and

(c) whether foreign countries and companies trading with India will also participate?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government have approved the organisation and holding of an International Trade and Industries Fair at Bombay by the All India Manufacturer's Organisation.

(b) The Fair is to be held in December, 1965—January 1966.

(c) They are likely to participate.

India's Show Rooms and Trade Centres Abroad

2269. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian manufacturers and exporters have been invited to display their merchandise in the Rotational Display of Goods in India's show rooms and trade centres in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement of the annual programme of rotational displays in the Government of India Showrooms/Trade Centres abroad is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-2747/64].

Mild Steel Sheets

2270. Shri Shashi Ranjan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of mild steel black sheets (hot and cold rolled) manufactured in India; and

(b) the total quantity allocated for (i) Defence; (ii) Railways; (iii) Irrigation and Power; (iv) Mining; (v) Export; (vi) other purposes?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) About 331,000 Metric tonnes; and

(b) The allocation in 1963-64 was confined to Sheets thinner than 14 gauge and was as under:

(In thousand metric tonnes)

(*i*) Defence	42·68
(*ii*) Railways	30·00
(*iii*) Irrigation & Power	2·40
(*iv*) Mining	No separate allocation is made.
(*v*) Export (to Nepal)	1·00
(*vi*) Other purposes	404·81
TOTAL	480·89

The excess allocation was made to provide for lapsing of quotas due to non-booking of orders in time and would also be partially covered by imports.

Iron Ore Deposit in Mysore State

2271. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big iron ore deposit has been found in Bidar District of Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Uniform Civil Code

2272. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill embodying a uniform civil code as envisaged in Article 44 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibhudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Uniform Civil Code as envisaged by Article 44 connotes that all branches of civil laws should be uniformly applicable to all persons irrespective of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. The Civil Procedure Code, the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and several other laws relating to various fields of human activity like the Transfer of Property Act, the Insolvency Act, the Arbitration Act, the Registration Act, the Limitation Act and the laws passed from time to time relating to subjects like commerce, trade, industry, companies, partnerships etc. are all uniformly applicable to all citizens. The codification of the Hindu Law, which covers also Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains, is another step towards evolution of a uniform civil code. A Bill seeking to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes amongst Christians in India on the lines recommended by the Law Commission in its Fifteenth and Twenty-second Reports, is pending in the Lok Sabha.

It will thus be seen that principles embodied in article 44 of the Constitution are being constantly kept in view by the Government of India while enacting laws.

Small Scale Industries in U.P.

2273. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh was allotted a much smaller quota of raw materials for small-scale industries during 1963-64 than actually warranted by its population; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Population has not been the basis for allotment of controlled raw materials to small scale industries in different States.

(b) Does not arise.

चिकनाई का असर न होने वाले कागज का निर्माण

२२७४. **श्री कछवाय :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहरादून की वन गवेषणा संस्था ने अपने एक प्रयोग में ऐसा कागज बनाने का फार्मूला तैयार किया है जिस पर चिकनाई का असर नहीं होता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सन की छड़ियों से ग्रीजप्रूफ कागज कब तक बनाया जा सकेगा;

(ग) इस प्रकार के कागज की कितनी आवश्यकता है ; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रकार के कागज के देश में उत्पादन से विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) और (ख). वन अनुसंधान संस्था ने चिकनाई से सुरक्षित कागज के लिए कच्चे माल के रूप में कई चीजों को खोजा है और बांस, गन्ने की खोई, जूट के डंठल और चावल के भूसे को कच्चे माल के रूप में प्रयोग करके इस प्रकार के कागज का उत्पादन किया है। लेकिन अभी तक सन की नरसलों से चिकनाई से सुरक्षित कागज बनाने में सफलता नहीं हो पाई है ?

(ग) लगभग ३००० टन प्रति वर्ष ।

(घ) जी नहीं । लेकिन आयात पर खर्च होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा में ३० लाख रु० तक बचत होगी ।

Coal Washery At Durgapur Steel Plant

2275. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will he Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal washery capacity in Durgapur Steel Plant is likely to be expanded; and

(b) if so, by how much and the estimated cost of the expansion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The overall caacity of the coal washery in Durgapur Steel Plant is not being expanded as a part of the present expansion programme. However, to increase the efficiency of the washery, certain alterations are being effected and balancing equipment provided at a cost of about Rs. 3.2 million.

Production Bonus for Bhilai Steel Plant Employees

2276. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement providing for a production bonus to be known as 'production incentive scheme' has been reached between the management of Bhilai Steel Plant and the INTUC affiliated Steel Workers Union; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and the number of employees which will be covered by the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme provides production incentive to all personnel in the

grades upto and including Rs. 1100—1400 who are materially connected with the production process. Initially, the incentive earnings consisted of two parts—one part based on the department's own production and the other part based on the production of the Steel Melting Shop. For the purpose of calculating incentive, the linkage of the Steel Melting Shop has now been discontinued and incentive payments are based on the production efforts of each group covered by the scheme. As per the agreement with the Union, certain additional groups of employees have been brought within the purview of the scheme, The total number of employees covered by the scheme at present, is 16593.

Committee on Patents

2277. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee to examine afresh the question of granting patents in respect of foodstuffs and drugs has been appointed recently;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Committee and its scope of work; and

(c) the time allotted to the Committee for submission of its report?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The question of the revision of the present law relating to Patents is still under the considration of the Government; and has not been entrusted to any Committee outside the Government.

मिर्जापुर जिले में भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

२२७८. **श्री रामस्वरूप** : क्या **इस्पात, खान और भारी जीइंनियरिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में जिस तिथि से सर्वेक्षण का कार्य किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप अभी तक किन खनिजों तथा अन्य बहुमल्य खनिज भंडारों का पता लगा है ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्र०चं० सेठी) : (क) भूवैज्ञानिक कार्य का प्रारम्भ उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्द्ध में हुआ था, परन्तु व्योरेवार भवैज्ञानिक तथा खनिज अन्वेषण केवल १९४१ में आरम्भ हुआ ।

(ख) अब तक के सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप कोयले, चूने के पत्थर, घटिया किस्म के कच्चे लोहे के कार्ययोग संचयों तथा थोड़ा व महत्वहीन मात्रा में कैल्साइट (calcite) मिट्टी (clays) ऐन्डलूसाइट (andalusite) ऐस्बेस्टास (asbestos) अभरक, ऐगेट, (agates) और जैस्पर (jasper) के पाये जाने का पता चला है ।

लाख का निर्यात मूल्य

२२७९. **श्री रामसेवक यादव** : क्या **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लाख के निर्यात मूल्य सरकार द्वारा निश्चित किये जा चुके हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मूल्य निर्धारण किस आधार पर किया गया है; और

(ग) मूल्यों की गिरावट को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्रीमनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख). लाख के निर्यात मूल्य भारतीय लाख निर्यातक संघ द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाते हैं जिस में उत्पादन का परिमाण तथा लागत के साथ उपभोक्ता देशों में मांग और पूर्ति जैसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तथ्यों

को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है। वे मूल्य सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किये जाते हैं।

(ग) इन अनुमोदित मूल्यों से कम मूल्य पर निर्यात करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है। राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा भी एक समीकरण भण्डार योजना को परिचालित करके आन्तरिक मूल्यों को स्थिर रखा जाता है ?

Marble and Iron Ore Deposits

2280. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are deposits of marble and iron ore in Mahendragarh District (Punjab); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b) Iron ore bands are exposed on the flanks of a ridge near Chhapra, Antri, Beharipur and Zainpur in Mahindragarh District. The reserves are estimated at 2.03 million tonnes with an iron content of 63 75 percent. Iron ores are also recorded at Dhanota and Dhancholi, the reserves of which are estimated at 0.508 million tonnes with an iron content of 64.81 to 67:15 per cent.

Marbles are recorded at Kamania, Chhapra, Antri, Beharipur, Mandi and Datla. The silica content is 14 percent while the magnesia content is 4 percent.

Cloth Production in U. P.

2281. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of woollen and khadi cloth production in Uttar Pradesh during 1963-64; and

(b) the grant given to Uttar Pradesh Khadi Board during the above period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 4995 lakh sq. meters upto September, 1963).

(b) Rs. 95.99 lakhs.

लघु उद्योग निगम

२२८२. **श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लघु उद्योग निगम ने यह निश्चय किया है कि देश भर के सभी लघु उद्योग कारखानों की क्षमता तथा उन की कच्चे माल की आवश्यकताओं की वैज्ञानिक तरीकों से जांच पड़ताल की जाये

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसके लिए किसी समिति का गठन करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) केन्द्रीय लघु उद्योग संगठन ने (लघु उद्योग निगम ने नहीं) लघु उद्योगों के कारखानों की क्षमता की सभी राज्यों में समान तथा वैज्ञानिक ढंग से जांच करने के लिये एक कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इन की क्षमता की पहले राज्य निदेशकों के द्वारा जांच की जाएगी जो प्रत्येक राज्य में लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान द्वारा सैम्पिलों के आधार पर की गई जांच पर आधारित होगी। शुरू में तो अलौह धातुओं से सम्बन्धित क्षमता की जांच की जाएगी लेकिन बाद में लौहस धातुओं की जांच का काम भी हाथ में लिया जाएगा।

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये किसी कसौटी की नयुक्ति करने का सुझाव नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Iron and Steel for Punjab

2283. **Shri Daljit Singh**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron and steel allotted to Punjab during 1963-64; and

(b) the total quantity thereof to be allocated to that Satte during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) **Steel**: During 1963-64, allocation was restricted to cold rolled Black Plain sheets of 16 to 20 gauges only. The quantity allotted to Punjab State during the period was 21,527 tonnes. No allocation of galvanised Corrugated and galvanised Plain sheets was made because of large outstandings on the Producers. Except for these categories, no allotments were made.

Pig Iron: 42,620 tonnes were allotted to the State list (small scale) foundries.

(b) Allotment for 1964-65 has not yet been made.

Manufacture of Glass in Orissa

2284. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1220 on the 30th August, 1963 and State:

(a) whether the matter regarding the manufacture of glass materials in Orissa has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The proposal is still under consideration.

(b) Does not airse.

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Small Scale Industries in Orissa

2285. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of assistance given by the Small Scale Industries Service Institute to the Small Scale Industries in Orissa during 1963-64; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The nature and details of assistance given to Small Scale Units during the year 1963-64 (up to February, 1964) are given below:

(*i*) No. of factory visits .	482
(*ii*) No. of parties given technical advice	389
(*iii*) No. of parties given information for starting new industries . . .	166
(*iv*) No. of parties given other assistance . . .	400

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Orissa

2286. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial co-operative societies functioning in Orissa as on the 31st January, 1964; and

(b) the kind of societies and their production capacities?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.02 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (QUERY)

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. R. Chakraverti (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, four or five days ago, there was a calling attention notice regarding Howrah Express derailment. I am simply pointing out that the Railway Minister choses to reply to one calling attention notice on railway accident. I do not know why he refused to take it up especially when sabotage was suspected three or four days before.

Mr. Speaker: He takes some excuse to bring in an interruption when I have so many times requested him that if he has any grievance he may come to me. How can I answer the calling attention notice (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Minister knows them, he should not refuse the calling attention notice (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I refuse it. What has it to do with them? It is not the Railway Ministry which does it.

12.03hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TRAIN ACCIDENT ON GUNTUR-MACHERLA SECTION

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement there on

> "Train accident on Guntur-Macherla section of the Southern Railway on the 13th April, 1964 resulting in the death of one passenger and injuries to several oters."

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): At about 5.40 hrs. on 13-4-1964. While train No. 1127 Up Guntur-Macherla Mixed Passenger was running between Pidugurala and Nadikude on the Guntur-Macherla Metre Gauge Branch Line section of Southeren Railway, 6 wagons and 2 coaches of the train capsized and another 3 coaches went off the rails at mile 550/15.

As at result of the accident, one woman passenger was killed and another 18 passengsers sustained minor injuries. Of the injured, 15 persons, after preliminary medical attention by the Divisional Medical Officer of Southern Railway, were discharged. The remaining 3 injured were sent to the hospital at Rentachintala. They are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

Immediately on receipt of first information, the Chief Operating Superintendent and the Divisional Superintendent of Southern Railway proceeded to the site of accident by road and visited the site and the injured shortly afterwards.

Ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of the dead has been arranged.

Communications which were interrupted as a result of the accident were resorted by noon 14-4-1964.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore commenced his statutory enquiry into the accident on 15-4-1964.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the light of these tragic occurrences within so short a space of time, may I know whether Government propose to go deep into the matter.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Additional Commissioner of Railway safety is going into the matter and we will await his report.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER COFFEE ACT, 1942

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coffee (Amendment Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 557 dated the 4th April, 1964 under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [Placed Library, See No. LT-2736/64].

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION AND MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF INSTRUMENTATION LIMITED

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the Articles of Association and Memonandum of Association of Instrumentation Limited [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-2737/64].

(ii) a copy of Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1962-63. (*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2738/64].

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. GRANT OF LICENCE TO SUNDARAM AND COMPANY FOR MANUFACTURE OF SEWING MACINE PARTS

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): References were made to me whilst Shri S. M. Banerjee spoke on 1st April 1964 on the demands for grants of the Departments of Supply and Technial Development. 'This matter was highlighted in the rront page of the Hindstan Times of 2nd April 1964.) I am afraid these references contain insinuations which have to be met.

The facts as stated by the Honourable Member are not correct. He said that a certain firm by the name of Sundaram & Co., wer given a licence for the manufacture of sewing machine parts and this was mooted through the Ministry of Economic & Defence Coordination when I was in charge of that Ministry and when Shri S. Bhoothalingam was Secretary in that Ministry at the time. I was not aware of any such proposal being mooted through the Ministry of Economic & Defence Coordination nor subsequently the Department of Coordination of the Ministry of Finance having anything to do with the licensing of the manufacture of sewing machine parts. On hearing the allegation made by the Honourable Member. I made enquiries and I found that to a reference made to the Ministry of Economic & Defence Coordination by the Ministry of Industry. Shri Bhoothalingam had said that the case should be referred to the Industrial Licensing Committee. At that time, the Development Wing, or the Directorate-General of Technical Development as it came to be known, was in the Ministry of Economic & Defence Coordination.

The insinuation was that I took particular interest in this matter. This is a matter which is dealt with essentially by the Ministry of Industry, in cnsultation with other Ministries, and sometimes with the Planning Commission. The reference to the Ministry of Finance in matters like this is made when there is a foreign collaborator involved. I understand there have been previous references to the Finance Ministry about similar proposals.

It is in connection with foreign participation that this file came to the Ministry of Finance. It is not a very important matter and normally the Finance Minister does not deal with this at his level; but I understood that the former Finance Minister had decided that his personal orders should be taken in this particular case which involved collabora-

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tion with a particular American party. Hence it was put up to me with a note from the Department of Economic Affairs, recommending the proposal sent to it by the Ministry of Industry. When the file came to me on 24-12-1963, I had noted, *inter alia*:

> "But I feel I should not take any decision on this file because the Indian participants of Singers happen to belong to a family with which I have close ties of friendship. I would therefore,suggest to Secretary EAD (Economic Affairs Deptt) to refer this matter to the Prime Minister and request him to refer this file to some other Minister for orders."

I had no further knowledge of what happened to this matter. When I saw the allegations made by the Honourable Member I called for the file and I found that the Department of Economic Affairs had put up a note for the Prime Minister and passed it to the Cabinet Secretary on 30-12-1963. The Cabinet Secretary had asked for the connected files on 31-12-1963 and in 1-1-1964 the Cabinet Secretary had noted to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister had disposed of this file on 1-1-1964, approving of the proposal as recommended by the Ministry of Industry.

In the face of these facts I hope the House will recognise that the allegations made by the Honourable Member, Shri Banerjee, either against me or against Shri Bhoothalingam are not borne out by facts. I hope the House will not mind my underlining the fact that I declined to take a decision in the matter and wanted it to be submitted to the Prime Minister.

The position of Ministers is extremely difficult normally but if such allegations are made which are not true and they gain currency it brings Government into contempt and damages the reputation of the individual Minister. I had brought this matter to the notice of the Speaker on the 2nd of April, 1964.

I seek the guidance of the Speaker and of the House as to how to deal with matters of this nature and what remedy would there be to the persons affected if charges of this nature are made without substance and without verification.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, on 1st April, 1964 I made this speech. I did not say anything against the Finance Minister personally. I said that this was a deal which, according to me was a shady deal, and my information was—I spoke subject to correction—that the particular licence was rejected by the ex Finance Minister, and this particular item on which the licence was granted was not considered to be an item on the priority list. This was mooted through Shri Boothalingam who was then Secretary of the particular department only to give preference to this particular firm. I never wanted to insinuate anybody. I only wanted a fair enquiry into the whole affair, as to why in this particular case a deviation was made from the regular procedure. Why did it go to that Ministry at all? If the hon. Minister feels that I have made insinuations against him, I must say I have made none. I did not impute any motives to him. Why was this deal referrred to the Prime Minister at all? Let the House take a decision. I am aware of my responsibility. I did not say anything which was basically wrong. I simply wanted an information. If the Members are gagged even when they ask for that because the Finance Minister does not like, what can we do. It may be true that he was not responsible. He was not responsible even in the Mundhra deal directly.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is not the question here. It is expected of the Members that they should just inform themeslves of the facts that are there. If insinuations are made, even indirectly, then the reputation of the Government and of the Minister is affected. Therfore, hon. Members should be careful here (*Interruption*). Order, order. I conveyed this to him and requested him to see me. He expressed the desire that he would directly see me. But he never came.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I came thrice to see you. I am always available.

Mr. Speaker: May I know whether other hon. Members also have this complaint that I am not there when they want to see me. I am always there. I spend so much of my time in my office. Any time hon. Members can come and see me. I am very sorry that he came three times and I was not there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am always available.

Mr. Speaker: He is always available and I am not available. I have been waiting for the hon. Member. I wanted him just to take this trouble and come to me so that we might discuss it. Then he might have explained it to me. I waited for so many days, and somehow I could not have that opportunity of talking to him. Then I allowed the Minister to make this statement.

The Minister wants that I should give him guidance. There is no need of my giving any fresh guidance. The position is very clear, that the Members should first make an enquiry into the facts before making any insinuation, might even indirectly produce that result. Therefore it is now clear that the Minister, as soon as the papers were received by him, put it down by a note on that that the main applicant was connected with a family with which the Minister had friendly relations and, therfore, the papers may be sent for the orders of the Prime Minister. If these facts had been known to the hon. Member himself or he had tried to make himself familiar with them, then probably he would not have made that statement. Because there is freedom of speech, of course, hon. Members can make any statement here. But if they are in doubt and if they want to know certain facts, my request to them is that they might write to the Minister and first find out those facts. If the information that is supplied to them does not satisfy them, they have reasonable grounds of making any allegations, insinuations or any statement which might indirectly also produce that result. They are justified in doing that and I would not prevent them. They can make that statement. But some effort should be made to verify the facts before such a statement is made.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, I would like to ask one thing. One point has not been clarified, and we do not know all the details. Here, something that was on the non-priority list is considered important enough for the Minister of Finance to forward to the Prime Minister. What is the reason for that? He should have outright said that it was on the non-priority list. Why should worry the Prime Minister for this? This is what we are not able to understand.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid, the hon. friend there who is extremely intelligent tries to give a twist. As a matter of fact, I am not concerned whether anything is in a priority list or not. The file comes to me and I say, "I will not take a de-

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cision on it". Therfore, I sent it to the Prime Minister. Now she seeks to import some further insinuations in it. Of course, she is very clever; but I think, the House should see through the game.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the cleverness?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The hon. Minister said that to be a Minister is a very difficult job and to have to discharge their responsibility it is very difficult and an onerous task. So, is the position of the Member of this House. I do not know the details of that particular incident about which or out of which this statement of the hon. Minister has arisen. But one thing is clear. I dare say, you remember that there was a controversy between one Minister on that side, who is no longer a Minister, and one or two Members on this side. There were challenges also saying. "Are you prepared to resign if my facts are correct?" The other man also retaliated in the same fashion and in the end we know the result. Actually, that particular Member was courageous enough to insists upon an inquiry and a kind of an inquiry was made. A reference was also made to the Attorney-General and in the end the Minister had to resign. Therefore, it is not always possible for us to be quite sure of all the facts and the veracity of the story that is placed before us before we have to venture, in the discharge of our public responsibilities, to make certain remarks here. All that can be expected of us is that we should not knowingly and wilfully and mischievously, with mischievous intent, make insinuatins; otherwise you are here to pull us up whenever you think in your judgment that we are going a litle farther tnan we could possibly be expected to do in the discharge of our duties. I think, it is better that we should leave it at that, leave it to your discretion or to the discretion of the Chair and also to the sense of judgement of the Member concerned. If by any chance once or twice the Member commits grave wrong in the discharge of his duties well he takes the blame for it. The whole House is here and the House has got a horse-sense also. Beyond that I do not think we should give any exhortations to Members.

Mr. Speaker: It is not exhortations that I am giving, but I am asking them that they should put in some effort to verify the facts before they make a statement here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes, of course.

Mr. Speaker: A simple letter to the Minister would have brought out the facts.

Shrimati Renu Crakravartty: What are the facts? He has not been able to answer my point at all.

Mr. Speaker: He has. Because he was related directly, that should be dealt with by others. Therefore, that question does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I have your guidance in one matter? Suppose, we want to have some more details—there is a news item or we get some anonymous letter—it is open to us to write a letter. Now, it was not a personal matter, as the Finance Minister or the Minister without portfolio. It was concerning that factory. Suppose, we want to conceal some facts from outside and only want to bring it up in Parliament not only for sensationalism but also to give certain facts to the House. I abide by your guidance, but should we not do that? Is that not open to us?

Mr. Speaker: I have already said—and there is nothing that I can add to what I have said—that because this liberty or freedom of speech is there, the responsibility also comes in side

by side that whoever wants to exercise that liberty must satisfy himself also to some extent at least. I have requested for this simple procedure that some effort must be made to find out the facts. That is all that I have said.

RE: CONFERENCE OF AFRO-ASIAN NATIONS

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: That is finished.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Not with regard to that. Shri Swaran Singh has just now returned from a conference of Afro-Asian nations that met in Jakarta. We have heard something about his activities there. If, with your permission, he can.....

Mr. Speaker: I cannot ask him in this manner, suddenly.

12.19 hrs.

APPROPRIATION* (NO. 2) BILL

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1964-65.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1964-65."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

12.20 hrs.

FINANCE BILL

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I bsg to move:‡

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial Proposals of the central Government for the financial year 1964-65 be taken into consideration."

Shrall I move the other Bill also so that decussion might be on both?

Mr. Speaker: Only this one, that is Finance Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: All right.

Sir, it is now more than six weeks since the Finance Bill was presented to the House along with the Budget for 1964-65. Government's policies as reflected in these proposals have been very fully discussed in both Houses of Parliament. In my replies to the general debate, I had explained the broad economic and social objectives of the tax proposals. Elucidations of the detailed implications of these proposals have also been furnished to hon. Members. I would, in particular, draw attention to the document "Rationale of the tax proposals" circulated a few days ago which relates to the basic economic objectives with the specific tax measures in the Finance Bill. It is not, therefore, necessary for me now to go again into the economic basis of the budget.

The tax proposals have evoked a considerable amount of active and well-informed interest and perhaps also active resistance among certain sections not only in this House but also outside, in the press and among the public at large. Some of the interests concerned have made specific representations to Government. This wide discussion that has taken place has been very useful and has helped

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 17-4-1964.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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us to formulate certain amendments to streamline the proposals in the Finance Bill to give a measure of relief where it was deserving and to remove some unintended hardships and anomalies. The official amendments that have been tabled are as a result of this process. I place them before the House in the hope that the provisions of the Finance Bill, as modified by these amendments, will serve to implement more effectively the basic objectives of the Budget, namely, growth with social justice, and I shall confine my remarks, in the main, to explaining how the amendments proposed fit into the overall rationale of the provisions in the Finance Bill.

Sir, at the time of introducing the Budget, I gave some thought whether it was necessary for me to introduce the Finance Bill as it related to direct taxes at the same time and whether I should not follow the practice followed in the United Kingdom of introducing a Bill later on after outlining the provisions. Finally, I stuck to the convention but in the light of my experience this year, I do hope—if I am Finance Minister next year—to be able to make the departure, namely, to announce the proposals first and bring in the Bill later so that the Bill will not be subject to minor amendments such as this Bill has been subjected to.

The new structure of personal taxation in the Finance Bill is a considerably simplified one. The main changes introduced in this year's budget aim at a simplification of the rate structure of income-tax and super-tax, relieving persons in the lower and small income groups from the burden of compulsory deposits, moderating and readjusting the incidence of tax consistently with the interests of revenue and introducing the advantage of tax savings in mobilising greater private savings in the middle and higher income groups. Over-lapping surcharges in income-tax and super-tax have been abolished and replaced by a single surcharge for purposes of the Union. This surcharge operates in respect of unearned income only when such income exceeds Rs. 10,000 and in regard to earned income when such income is over Rs. 1 lakh. In carrying out these changes in the structure of personal taxation, a somewhat higher incidence of tax might have arisen at some income levels when compared with the incidence of net tax for 1963-64 exclusive of the element of compulsory deposit. This has been criticised in the House and outside and I have been considering whether some concession could be given to lower income groups in the income range upto Rs. 20,000. In the nature of things, no large concession is possible but it is now proposed that the initial tax-free slab of income for this group should be raised from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 3200 in the case of a married individual with no child or a Hindu undivided family with no minor co-parcener; from Rs. 3300 to Rs. 3600 for an individual with one child or a Hindu undivided family with one minor coparcener and from Rs 3600 to Rs. 4000 for a married individual with more than one child or a Hindu undivided family with more than one minor coparcener. The effect of these changes on married individuals with more than one child which is the most important category of assesses, will be to lower the tax payable on earned as well as unearned income as compared to 1963-64 rates excluding the compulsory deposit at all levels of income upto about Rs. 8500. On incomes above this level also, there will be a reduction except at a few points where the tax payable now will be slightly higher but in no case exceeding one-fifth of one per cent of the total income. These concessions will provide a measure of further relief to these income groups.

The Annuity Deposit Scheme, in the new scheme of taxation, is an important instrument for mobilising private savings and to counter inflationary trends. The provisions relating to this scheme have already been fully explained and I need not go into them again. I would, therefore, confine myself to the changes that are proposed to be made. I had already indicated in my reply to the general discussion in the Lok Sabha that the deposit is proposed to be made optional in the case of persons who are more than 70 years of age. Such persons, under the amendment proposed, may exercise the option not to make the deposit in the first year of assessment in which they are liable to make a deposit. Any such option, once exercised, will be final and will not carry with it any extra tax liability. It has been suggested that the Annuity Deposit Scheme should be made optional for others also. In the case of others, there will be an option not to make the deposit but the exercise of such an option will, naturally, have to be made unattractive if the basic objective of mobilising private savings is not to be defeated. In such cases, therefore, an additional amount of income tax of 50 per cent of the difference between the Annuity Deposit amount and the extra tax payable when the deposit amount is not deducted from the assessees income, is proposed to be imposed.

Two other changes have also been proposed in regard to the Annuity Deposit Scheme. It is proposed that income of the nature of capital gains or of compensation received for loss of employment etc., will not be taken into account in calculating the amount of Annuity Deposit since such income cannot be classified as part of regular earnings and is already taxed at concessional rates under the Income-Tax Act. The other change proposed is to allow playwrights, authors, artists, musicians or actors to make an additional deposit of 25 per cent of their income instead of 15 per cent provided in the Finance Bill. There has been a request from some of the associations of artists that the limit may be increased. I am glad that artists are interested in voluntarily availing themselves of the benefits of the Annuity Deposit Scheme and the raising of the limit will be an encouragement for them to do so.

As part of the same objective of encouragement to private savings, the rate of deduction of income-tax and surcharge at source from interest on securities in the case of resident assessees is proposed to be fixed at 20 per cent as in respect of dividends instead of 29 and odd per cent as it is today. This will ensure similar facilities for investment in Government securities as in shares of joint-stock companies.

One other change that is proposed in personal taxation is to exempt stipends or remunerations received by foreign students and professors from foreign Governments or institutions for carrying on research work in India under an approved programme. This exemption will be available for a period of two years for each such individual.

I now turn to the proposals relating to corporate taxation. The basic objectives in the Finance Bill in the matter of company taxation are to provide general incentives for stimulating investment, specific incentives for priority industries, and while encouraging growth to induce diversification of ownership in industry. The general incentives provided for the generation of greater savings in the corporate sector are mainly the replacement of the superprofits tax by the Companies (Profits) Surtax, which will have a generally lower and more equitable incidence, and the exemption of intercorporate dividends from supertax.

In addition, the development rebate incentive is proposed to be extended to second-hand plant and machinery

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newly imported from abroad. In the budget speech I had referred to the need for a fuller utilisation of capacity that exists in Indian industry. And as a specific incentive for securing, this, it is proposed to revive the additional depreciation allowance for a third-shift working of plant and machinery at 50 per cent of the normal rate of depreciation. This concession was in force from 1949-50 to 1954-55, and would be given effect to by an amendment of the Income-tax Rules which will take effect from the assssment year 1964-65.

It is necessary that the savings generated in the corporate sector should be increasingly utilised for industrial investment and growth. This is the primary object of the extra amount of tax on companies on the dividend distributed by them on their equity capital. The exemption to certain categories of companies from the requirement of compulsory distribution of dividends also proceeds from a similar rationale. This exemption is now proposed to be extended to such companies as are mainly, although not wholly, engaged in manufacturing or processing of goods or in mining or in the generation and distribution of electricity. It is also proposed to extend this exemption to Indian companies the book-value of whose machinery or plant used for the purpose of their business, exclusive of office appliances and road transport vehicles, amounts to or exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs. This will benefit Indian companies which may not be engaged in manufacturing industries but in engineering and other constructional activities or in other services and are capital intensive and will enable them to build up sufficient resources for expansion. The next change I propose is to remove a specific anomaly. At present, a company in which not less than 40 per cent of the shares are held by the Government is treated as a company in which the public are substantially interested. This condition is however not satisfied by the Industrial Finance Corporation or a few State Finance Corporations, as the Reserve Bank of India and not the Government holds a substantial block of their share. The result is that these financial corporations are, for the purpose of the Income-tax Act, as it now stands; treated as companies in which the public are not substantially interested. It is patently incongruous that such corporations should be equated with closely held private limited companies in the matter of tax treatment. In order to remove this anomaly, it is proposed to amend the relevant provisions in the Income-tax Act, 1961, so as to provide that a company in which the Government or the Reserve Bank of India or a corporation owned by the Reserve Bank singly or taken together hold at least 40 per cent of the shares, will be treated as a company in which the public are substantially interested. This will free such companies from the higher rate of taxation applicable to companies in which the public are not substantially interested as also from the requirement of compulsory distribution of dividend.

Under the proposed scheme of taxation, companies in which the public are not substantially interested bear a heavier tax burden, as they are closely held by a few controlling interests. The Finance Bill has a provision to increase the supertax on such companies from 25 per cent to 35 per cent. This measure is necessary if the present devices of preventing abuses in closely held corporation like obligatory distribution of profits dividends are to be varied. By the same reasoning, it is necessary to encourage small companies formed by *entrepreneurs* of the small or middle income groups. In this behalf, I have given notice of an amendment providing that, in the case of companies in which the public are not substantially interested and which

are wholly or mainly engaged in manufacturing or processing of goods or in mining or in the generation and distribution of electricity and whose total income does not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs, the overall rate of tax on the first Rs. 1 lakh of the total income is proposed to be fixed at 50 per cent as against the normal overall rate of 60 per cent provided in the Finance Bill.

I have since given some further thought to this matter and am now prepared, subject to the approval of the House, to further extend this concession and to liberalise this provision so that in the case of such companies whose total income does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs, the overall rate of tax on the first Rs. 2 lakhs of income will be 50 per cent. An amendment in this behalf will be tabled.

In the scheme of the Finance Bill, certain specific incentives have also been provided for directing corporate savings to priority investments. Basic industries which are capital intensive and have a relatively low profitability and longer periods of gestation have been chosen for these incentives. The articles of manufacture concerned have been listed in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Bill. The profits derived from the manufacture or production of these articles qualify for a rebate of 10 per cent of the overall normal tax on companies. I now propose certain changes in this list. Electronic equipment and petrochemicals, in which we foresee a large expansion in the Fourth Plan, are two important additions. Manganese ore, dolomite, magnesite and mineral oil are to be added under 'mining industries'. The entry relating to 'electrical equipment' has been modified and will be applicable to equipment for the generation and transmission of electricity including transformers, cables and transmission towers. The entry of 'fertilisers' has been spelt out. Coffee and rubber are the only deletions since the income derived by the companies engaged in these plantation industries falls under the category of agricultural income which is exempt from the purview of the Income-tax Act.

There are two other changes in Corporate taxation which are not of a major character. Under one of the provisions in the Finance Bill, the expenditure incurred by companies on providing perquisites to employees in excess of 20 per cent of the employees' salary will not be allowed as a deduction in comuting the taxable income of companies. It is proposed to exclude from the purview of this, any expenditure incurred by companies in providing free or concessional passages or travel concessions to their employees for going on leave to their homes abroad or in India. The other amendment is in respect of the rate of deduction at source in the case of resident companies from dividends and interest on securities. It is proposed to reduce this rate from 25 per cent to 20 per cent as in the case of resident non-company assessees. While involving only a deferment of tax collection for a short period, this change will facilitate transactions in securities in public debt offices and in shares in the stock exchanges.

Certain changes have been proposed in regard to the taxation of capital gains accruing to equity shareholders from the issue of bonus shares and of capital gains other than short-term capital gains accruing to non-company assessees. In respect of bonus shares, the amendments proposed are the following:

(i) The fair market value of bonus shares as on the 31st day from the date of their allotment will be taken as the amount of the capital gains. Such capital gains will be charged to tax in the case of non-company assessees at

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one-half of the average rate of the tax applicable to the assessee's income other than capital gains, subject to a minimum tax of 15 per cent thereof. The first Rs. 5,000 of such capital gains will be exempt from tax.

Companies will be charged only to income-tax (and not super-tax) on such capital gains at the rate of 12½ per cent thereof. This concession is in line with the other concession of exemption of companies from super-tax on intercorporate dividends.

I had promised in my closing speech on the general discussion of the Budget to treat issues of bonus shares from share premium account on a different footing and exempt them from the tax on capital gains. A *fortiori* the tax on companies on bonus share issues from share premium account should also be eliminated. This has been done in the proposed amendment. But the clause relating to relief from taxation of companies on the issue of bonus shares from the share premium account looks like having a retrospective effect for issues in the year 1963-64. This is not the intention, and an amendment will be moved to remedy this possible interpretation. As I am giving no retrospective relief to companies in this regard, I also propose not to give retrospective effect to the exemption of shareholders from tax on capital gains in respect of bonus share issued to them wholly out of the share premium account of companies during 1963-64. A suitable amendment for this purpose will be tabled.

In respect of capital gains other than short-term capital gains arising to non-company assessees, the following changes are proposed. This has been found necessary because the changes in this section made in 1962 are so complex that interpretation of a revised scheme of capital gains tax into them would lead to a veriety of interpretations. The first Rs. 5,000 of such gains will be wholly exempted from tax. No tax will be chargeable on such capital gains if the assessee's total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000. Tax on such capital gains will be charged at a specifice percentage of the average rate of tax applicable to the assessee's ordinary income exclusive of any capital gains other than short-term capital gains or any income by way of compensation for termination of managing or selling agency etc. If the capital gains relate to lands or buildings, tax would be charged thereon at 75 per cent of this average rate, and in other cases at 50 per cent of the average rate. However, the minimum amount of tax payable on long-term capital gains will be 15 per cent of the amount of the gains.

While indicating these revisions in the scheme of capital gains taxation, I would like to highlight clause 13 of the Finance Bill which is designed to check evasion of tax on capital gains through an under-statement of the consideration received on the transfer of capital assets. It is commonly known to hon. Members that when sales are made, the value in many cases in an understatement. According to this provision the capital gains shall be computed with reference to the fair market value on the date of transfer, if in the opinion of the income-tax officer, the fair market value exceeds the value declared by an assessee by an amount not less than 15 per cent of the declared value.

Another provision in the Finance Bill which is of importance, in our many-pronged attack on the problem of tax evasion, is the clause relating to disclosure to the members of the public information contained in tax records.

Some misgivings have been expressed in Parliament about these provisions and I agree that they should not be capable of being used for personal ends or for malicious harassment. They should also not result in an excess of administrative discretion in the tax authorities with a potential for abuse.

With these ends in view, the following changes are proposed: (i) The application asking for the information will have to be in a prescribed form, but no fee will be required to be paid, (ii) The Commissioner of Income-tax will furnish information only if he is satisfied that its disclosure would be *in the public interest*. His decision in this matter would be final and not subject to question in any court of law. (iii) The protection available under the Income-tax Act, 1922, relating to assessments made prior to 1-4-60 will be maintained. (iv) The Central Government will have the power to notify classess if assessees in respect of whom discloure of informatin would not be made, having regard to the practices and usages customary or any other relevant factors. At the moment, for instance, we have in mind banking companies, which under sec. 34A of the Banking Comanies Act are protected from being compelled to disclose information in any proceedings under the industrial Disputes Act in regard to their secret reserves or secret provisions for bad and doubtful debts. In such cases, it would be agreed that it would not be desirable to have a disclosure of information. There may be similar cases in the future and this enabling provision has, therefore, been proposed. (v) It is also proposed to amend sec. 280 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, to provide for the punishment of any public servants who makes any unauthorised disclosure of information. This again, it would be agreed, is a necessary safeguard.

As part of our policy to reduce the concentration of wealth, particularly that arising from unearned prosperity passed on from generation to generation, the rates of estate duty have been sharply enhanced in the Finance Bill. It has been represented that the rate of tax of 85 per cent at the highest slab may in some cases have the effect of taking away as duty and taxes the full value of the estate. In partial mitigation, it is therefore proposed to allow the full amount of the probate duty to be deducted from the estate duty payable instead of one half of the probate duty allowable under the present provision.

In respect of the expenditure tax, two amendments are proposed. These are merely to effectuate the intentions as explained in part B of my budget speech. It is proposed to amend cl. 51 of the Bill so as to omit the proviso to the charging section of the Expenditure Tax Act, 1957 in order that the expenditure tax is attracted on all expenditure above Rs. 36,000 per annum, no matter from what source the money for expenditure came. This will make the provision in the Bill conform to the announcement in the budget speech. The other change is in the matter of customs duties or taxes paid by a person on importing or purchasing articles for his personal use. In line with the policy to reduce to the minimum the exemptions and deductions in the computation of the expenditure tax and amendment has been proposed which will have the effect of such expenditure not being allowed as a deduction from taxable expenditure for the purposes of the expenditure tax.

In my reply to the general debate on the Budget in this House, I had also mentioned that steps were being taken to move an amendment to the Gift Tax Act for reducing from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000 the existing monetary limit upto which gifts are exempt from tax under the Gift Tax Act. An amendment in this behalf is also being moved.

I now turn to indirect taxes. In both Houses of Parliament, I have explained the reasons why it is not possible to give any concessions of a substantial nature in excise duty. Considerations of revenue and the need to conserve foreign exchange by restraining the demand on imported articles have, no doubt, weighed with us. But even more strongly, what has prevented me from making any substantial reduction in indirect taxation has been the firm conviction,

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which I have often expressed, that any such reduction is not likely to be passed on to the consumer and will only go to increase the margins of traders. I came across a very queer instance of this in one of the government companies. When a concession was given in regard to caustic soda in respect of the duty, the prices were maintained, but when the duty was altered the prices were raised—by one of our own concerns. The amendments proposed in regard to excise duties, therefore, represent only marginal reliefs.

The first part of my proposals relates to textiles. Taking into account the needs of the handloom and the smaller powerloom sectors, I am extending further the total exemption on yarn in the form of hanks, to new french counts below 29 and halving the duty on such yarn of 29 counts but below 34. Corresponding reliefs to the extent of 5 nP per kg. in each case is also to be given on these two groups of cotton yarns in forms other than in hanks, and the ceiling rate is also slightly proposed to be readjusted.

Secondly, on the analogy of a similar concession already in operation in respect of 'independent processors' and for the same reasons, a concession of 1|5th of the special excise duty payable on sized yarn is being given to 'independent' sizing units.

Thirdly, considering that the duty liability at the existing compounded rates for fine and superfine fabrics payable by small powerlooms which are hit by the anti-fragmentation clause is somewhat high, relief is also being given to them by re-fixing the compounded levy rate at one-third of the present figure. This, together with the reduction in the yarn duty mentioned earlier, should give them sufficient additional assistance.

Fourthly, the effective rate of duty on industrial rayon yarns (mainly tyre cords) is being reduced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2.67 per Kg.

Certain relatively minor adjustments are being made with regard to tyres and paper boards, manufactured in certain new units set up during the Third Plan period. Extruded aluminium rods are being put on a par with the rolled product. I am also making certain minor adjustments in the manner of fixing the effective rates of duty on the different categories of match factories. These changes, I feel, will have the desired effect of preventing fragmentation of larger units and at the same encouraging higher production in, and consolidation of, the smaller units.

All these reliefs would be given effect to by notifications which are being issued separately.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that while the amendments proposed by Government seem to be formidable and indicative of revised thinking, in fact they are not so. As I have mentioned before, the redrawing of the sections relating to capital gains has been found necessary because of certain confusion that might arise unless the subject matter of the sections is specifically stated. Secondly, the import of certain concessions in regard to Section 104 or the old section 23-A companies also needs spelling out. Another set of amendments relating to Annuity Deposits, while they seem extensive, are comparatively simple amendments in order to provide the concessions I had already indicated. I am circulating to hon. Members a brochure showing the clauses of the Finance Bill as they will read if the amendments proposed to be moved by me are accepted by the House. Hon Members will find that the amendments proposed are underlined in the brochure. It will be evident to them that the bulk of these amendments are of a drafting nature, and are intended to clarify the position better than originally stated in

the Bill. One particular amendment in regard to Expenditure Tax is the change in a provision of the Act to which I had referred in my Budget Speech, but which had not found a place in the Bill.

I hope hon. Members will appreciate that the changes proposed by the amendments will go to show that an attempt has been made to simplify the tax structure to rationalise, it and to make the burden more equitable. The criticism outside the House has been largely on two items of tax proposals. One is the dividend tax of 7½ per cent. Suggestions have been made for varying it, for providing a slab and so on. In actual fact the dividend tax will not, as it applies to the income of companies, be more than 2½ to 3 per cent of profits, and it is impossible to give any concessions for ploughing in of income into reserves without at the same time putting a check on indiscriminate distribution of profits as dividends. There may be many people who are not concerned about building up reserves of companies, and to them the dividend tax will certainly look harsh. But that is not the view of the Government, and the dividend tax base, if it is altered, will become far more onerous than it is at present.

The other complaint is about the tax on bonus issues which has been highlighted in the press, and in the criticisms by the concerned interests. The tax on bonus issues now proposed will have a low incidence, if actually the large mass of the shareholders, as is often made out, is the middle-income group. In the case of the less affluent of the middle-income group, and I do not know if they have any shares, the exemption of Rs. 5,000 will take care of them. In the case of the better off sections of the middle-income group, the incidence may not exceed more than the 15 per cent limit now imposed. In the case of people who have invested large amounts of money in shares, the House will agree with me that they should pay a progressively higher rate of tax even on bonus issues. I hope the hon. Members will study the changes as proposed and accept the proposals in entirety and help in the creation of steady conditions in the markets which have been subject to scares and alarms every now and then.

Another fact I would like to refer to, with all apologies to the interests concerned, is the undue emphasis on the importance of the share market that seems to have crept into our concept of economic growth. I do not say that the share market is not necessary, nor do I say that it is not useful. What I would like to say is that it does not represent the views of the large majority of the people in this country who want to buy shares for investment.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Why don't you abolish the share market? I mean it seriously.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I never believe in extremes.

I am sure many people make the sharket their profession. I have no doubt they are honourable people, but the economic policy of the country cannot be geared towards making conditions bullish for this section of the community, which is but a microscopic section of the community as a whole. On a closer examination, one would find that the quotations in the share market do not always represent the reality. For instance, in the case of the shares of a concern, which we may call "X", which, on the basis of the last issued balance sheet will make Rs. 26.4 lakhs more on the basis of the proposed taxation, the shares are hammered down, so that the price would not rise anything beyond Rs. 25. The break up value of the share is several times the current quotation. What does this figure of Rs. 25 really represent, when the company's earning capacity is greater, when its break up value is several times more than the market quotation? I think this instance should show to intelligent people in India

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that while the share market might provide one of the indicators, it is by no means a reliable indicator of the prevailing economic trends.

I recognise that many people are angry with the Budget and also perhaps with me. They have a perfect justification to be so angry. Members of Government would be greater fools than they are expected to be if they did not recognise that with the Estate Duty as proposed, along with the ancillary levies like Gifts Tax etc., they would not be resisted by persons affected. They would be. But the basic philosophy behind these duties is that they serve to promote the objectives accepted as imperative by the Congress Party. I am afraid, while I have every sympathy for the people who are angry with me and I do not at all reciprocate their feelings, I am unable to do anything to assuage or lessen their anger with these proposals. We as a Government have no doubt that we are proceeding on the right lines, and the proposals contained in the Budget and in the Finance Bill are an earnest effort in that direction.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1964-65, be taken into consideration".

The time allotted is 17½ hours for all the stages of the Bill. I would like to take the sense of the House as to how these 17½ hours should be distributed among the various stages of the Bill.

As a large number of amendments have been tabled to this Bill, I suggest that 5½ hours may be allocated for general discussion and 12 hours for the clause by clause consideration and third reading.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I would like to support your suggestion.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I also endorse your proposal. The Minister himself has tabled 77 amendments, and is now tabling some more. The clauses are very complex, and adequate time should be given for the clauses.

Mr. Speaker: Members should devote more time to the clauses, because there are so many amendments. Is it agreed?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We are entirely in your hands.

Shri Nath Pai: At least 7 hours for general discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Then we will have the difficulty that we will not be able to do justice to the amendments. I hope Members would agree to this allocation for the different stages.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): What is the allocation?

Mr. Speaker: Five and a half hours for general discussion.

Shri Morarka: No, Sir.

13.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: The House has placed a limit upon itself; it must finish this within 17½ hours. We cannot go beyond that. I cannot guillotine clauses where there are amendments. So, there must be adequate time for consideration and passing of clauses. General discussion can be shortened but so far as clauses are concerned, they must be discussed.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): 7½ hours for general discussion and ten hours for clauses.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If you see the amendments, a very large number of them are from the Government and it is these that we want to attack in our general discussion. We have not ourselves tabled so many amendments . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Morarka: What is the decision Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I have announced—5½ hours and 12 hours.

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Nath Pai: The concensus of opinion is for a longer time for the general discussion.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि फ़ाइनेंस बिल पर जनरल डिसकशन का समय कम से कम ७ घंटे होना चाहिये ताकि जो जनरल बजट और बजट डिमांड्स के सिलसिले में बोल नहीं सके हैं उन को इस समय बोलने का मौका मिल सके। चूंकि इस के ऊपर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बहुत काफ़ी अमेंडमेंट्स दिये गये हैं इस लिये वह आठ घंटे का समय तय करना चाहते हैं। वाक़ी अन्य माननीय सदस्यों के जो अमेंडमेंट्स हैं तो उन में बहुत से आदमी पहले ही बजट डिमांड्स पर बोल चुके हैं। इस लिये यह उचित है कि इस पर जनरल डिस्कशन के लिये समय बढ़ाया जाय ताकि उन लोगों को जो कि अभी तक बोल नहीं पाये हैं, बोलने का मौका मिल सके।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as Government amendments are concerned, there are only 4-5 which are really big; the others are merely of a drafting nature.

But as you know, Sir, Finance Bill is the time when people—that is the convention—raise all their grievances and therefore, maybe, there is some justification in people asking for a little more time for general discussion. Only a few of the amendments will come up for any discussion; the others are merely of a drafting nature . . . (*Interruptions*). Let me make this suggestion. If you can give eight hours for general discussion and 8½ hours for the second and 1½ hours for the third reading stage, perhaps they may feel happy.

Mr. Speaker: I have absolutely no objection; even if the clauses are not discussed in detail and there is no time for the Members to criticise these amendments. It is up to them. They must realise that I have to dispose of these amendments. We have to sit up to 6 O'clock today. Five hours are there.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is inclusive of the time that I have taken.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; it is inclusive of that. Till 6 O' clock we will have 5 hours, 40 minutes today. The Minister may reply today. We will discuss that; then it will be about 7 hours. That is all.

Shri Morarka: 8 hours.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection to whatever the House decides. But it must be borne in mind that in no case shall I be able to extend the time The whole time allotted is 17½ hours. It cannot be extended . . . (*Interruptions.*)

We have already decided to sit till 6 O'clock.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Eight hours?

Mr. Speaker: I do not object.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Speaker, it is true that we have received a large number of amendments and that we have not been able to go into all of them in some great detail. It is also true that three or four of them are of a basic nature. As I went through the Finance Bill and the amendments of the Finance Minister, I became more convinced of what I said on the General discussion on the Budget. That is a question which is worrying all sections of the people—concentration of wealth. How much of it has really

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been taken into account. What measures are taken to reduce it? It was this effort which was lacking as I tried to scan through the various proposals. It would have been very good if the hon. Minister had agreed, as the Government did earlier, to put on the the Table of the House report of the Mahalonobis Committee. It is not enough to get experts from America to tell us exactly how to bring anti-monopoly trusts because our country is a country with very special characteristics: millions of people who are living on starvation level. We are trying to get subsistence level for them. It is a country with an underdeveloped economy and trying very hard to industrialise itself on a base which is essentially an agricultural. It was very essential that we should have applied our minds in a creative sort of way to these characteristics and in that back-ground find out how to curb monopolies. The Mahalonobis Committee report has very clearly done something in that direction; it has shown that the bottom twenty per cent of households did not own any land in 1954 or 1960. It is the agricultural labour which is the worst off. As far as real estate goes, we find that the top twenty per cent owns 73.1 per cent of real estates and the top per cent accounted for as much as 57.0 per cent. When we come to companies of the total estimated number of shareholders—which is itself a very small part of the entire people—1.4 per cent accounted for 31·5 per cent of the dividend income, while 50.3 per cent could claim only 10.8 per cent of that income. In spite of all the deficiencies of the statistics, all the lack of information due to the inability of Government to get information from the various companies, the concentration was very clear. If we see the ownership and control of industries which has become concentrated through the form of managing agencies, we would find the same thing. The intercorporate investments and interlocking are to such an extent that we find that in 1958 the Tata complex had 73 subsidiaries and joint subsidiaries, Birlas had 105, Dalmia Sahu Jain 30, Bird Heilger 44, Andrew Yule 20, and so on and so forth. The occupational distribution of companies had already been brought about in this House earlier, in previous debates. It is very interesting to note how the House of Birlas have a huge number of companies; they have also all sorts of occupations—trading, publishing, investment in real estate, construction. They come in all fields of industry. They have got their tentacles in publishing industries, real estate, and so on. Some of them do not pay any dividends; some of them pay very high dividends. It was interesting to find how this interlocking of companies and the managing agency system have got more and more control of even the public sector. Government companies, a very large number of them, are being controlled also by people, who are in private companies. It was interesting to find out that of the 311 directors in 49 Central Government companies, 86 were non-officials. Forty-two of the 86 non-official directors did not hold directorships in any non-government company, whilst 44 of them actually had directorships in non-Governmental companies. So, in these various ways we are seeing actually what has happened.

Even in regard to the licensing policy, we find that out of 215 licences issued in 1960-61, about 143 have been issued to only six big business-houses: Tata group, 30; Birlas 57; Surajmal Nagarmal 14 and Sri Ram Group got 15. Certain numbers have come down now, but in actual fact, what is the total amount of money which is involved in these licences? That is a point which Shri Kanungo has refused to tell us on many occasions.

13.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As a matter of fact, one of the main points which has been made out by the Finance Minister has been on this question of giving tax incentives. He says that without tax incentives—that is one of his theories—or unless we give further tax incentives, we will not be able to have rapid rate of development in industry, and therefore, that is the kingpin, according to him and according to his philosophy, for the solution of all the ills which we are facing today. What is it that the Mahalanobis Committee report says? It says that the Government policy during the plan period has been responsible in other ways as well for the growth of the private sector and in the process specially of big companies. Actually, the working of the administration of the Companies Act of 1956 had clearly shown that companies have on balance decided to keep the voting power in tact in the companies in which shares were held by them. Investment in industrial holdings have been found to be of the order of half a crore of rupees matched by overdraft on the State Bank of India. This report shows very clearly that it is from the funds of the IFC, the funds of the other financial institutions, which have been set up by the Government, that a very large portion of the money which is used by the private companies comes. This report also says that "in addition to affording a protected market and the necessary overhead facilities and maintaining a budget policy with a mildly inflationary situation favourable to industry, the Government have been promoting the growth of private industry by extensive tax incentives."

There have been various tax incentives which have been given year after year. It would have been a very good thing if we could have taken them out and shown how they have picked up in the course of the last five to seven years. You will find that the amount of tax incentives that has been given is not insubstantial. As a matter of fact, under section 150 of the Income-tax Act, new ventures are given a tax holiday for five years, and profits up to six per cent of the capital employed are exempted from both income-tax and super-tax. Under section 10(2)(vi) of the Act, new companies set up after 31st March, 1954, are allowed to deduct 25 per cent of the actual investment towards depreciation of plant and machinery. Again, under section 56A of the Income-tax Act, dividends received from companies engaged in certain specified industries are exempted from super-tax; for intercorporate investment in these industries, this concession, together with the provision for income-tax credit which already existed, means that such dividends were totally exempted from taxes. All these have been given from year to year. Now again, there are certain important tax incentives which have been given.

We see for the first time a rebate for super-tax. By clauses 18 and 22 of the Bill, a provision for the allowance of a rebate on super-tax to individuals and families on amounts paid by them as life insurance premia, etc. is made. The hon. Finance Minister has stated that this is the way by which he will be able to get people in the higher income-groups to invest in savings because he is unable—I presume—to really make them come out with the money which should have been there for taxation. This is probably one of the means by which this has been done. Really, we should not have allowed this, rebates our machinery for tax collection should have been geared up to the lines which have been suggested, —and which I shall suggest further on—by the Direct Taxes Inquiry Committee, that is, the Tyagi Committee, and other committees.

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Another thing which has been proposed by the new amendments which have been given to us by the hon. Finance Minister is this. There are two very important tax incentives which he has made: one is in clause 23 which amends section 104 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, which provides for an additional super-tax on undistributed profits of certain companies in which the public are not substantially interested. The object of such taxation is to check tax avoidance by private limited companies by not distributing the profits of the company among its shareholders as dividends. This has now been changed, and the official amendment seeks to provide exemption from such additional taxation of those companies whose capital assets or plant and machinery are Rs. 50 lakhs or more. This used to be much less earlier. This proposal is a big concession to the private companies.

The second big or important change which he is proposing now is in regard to clause 29, which deals with the tax on capital gains. Here, the original provision was that those who were attracted by the capital gains were to pay an income-tax of 25 per cent. They used to pay 25 per cent. Now, they have reduced the income-tax on capital gains to 12½ per cent. This certainly appears to be a very big concession to the big companies. These are instances of large concessions made to the big companies. These are some of the points which show that instead of really bringing about a further curbing of the monopolistic trends, in the name of incentives we are piling up so many incentives upon the industries and allowing them to get all such concessions. Actually, these in themselves, are among the factors for further concentration of wealth, as has been shown by the Mahalanobis report to which I have referred and these are enabling the private sector to acquire further power in their hands.

I now come to the question of foreign investments. Here, some very important changes have been made in order to help foreign investments. As a matter of fact, it has been summed up very aptly by Mr. K. P. Goenka, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, when he said that the budget for 1964-65 had given several tax reliefs for foreign investments. He said that foreign investment would also benefit from the exemption of intercorporate dividends from super-tax, and that as in the case of royalties, the tax on technical services fees is now reduced to 50 per cent. None of us I think in this House are against giving certain advantages to people who bring us the knowhow which our country does not have.

Shri Ranga: Also capital.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In that, of course, we have very serious differences with the Swatantra party. I would say that that capital can come only on a Government-to-Government basis. It cannot come as private investment. I would think that Prof. Ranga would agree with me, knowing him to be one of the most ardent fighters for freedom in the country, and knowing the entire history of the East India Company, he would be the first to support us in this. (*Interruption*) we know how this has been working. After all, the private capital has the power even to wield political influence; we are seeing it every day and even now in this House we are seeing it.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): What about foreign capital from Russia?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Nobody is asking for foreign investment from Russia. This is the first time

that I am hearing about it. That capital can come only on a Government-to-Government basis. The hon. Member is jumping up unnecessarily without listening to my speech. The difference between the Swatantra party and us is that we do not mind taking foreign capital on a Government-to-Government basis. But we do object to private foreign capital coming in, because we are afraid that the old history would be repeated.

Shri M. R. Masani: Forget it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri Masani says we should forget our history, because something new has happened, because the Swatantra party has been born! We are not able to understand this. On this question of foreign investment, what I was saying is that as far as incentives to the people are concerned, we must be very careful about the people who bring us the knowhow. What is the knowhow that we do not know here? I must say that I have sometimes been flummexed to find how people who come here and are known as experts in their field of knowledge, assist us. For example, take education. I often wonder what kind of experts they are who come here. I think some of us who are old teachers will be able to do greater justice in this field than those experts. I am sure they will be falling under this purview too. If you give an absolutely blank chit to all who come under the name of experts with, shall I say, the Government's blessings, that would lead to many many cases where we may think that such a concession should not be given. If it is a question where they are coming to teach us how to make ball bearings, to teach us some special kind of steel rollings or to teach us something in petro-chemical industries, I would never have objected. I would have been the first to say, give them every incentive. I would even support the hon. Minister if he gives them for a limited time even more incentives than he has proposed today. But, I say, these experts are very very few in number, and we should not allow such a blank chit to all who come under the name of experts. I see in the Ford Foundation and many other bodies people come under the garb of experts. We do not need them at all. We have enough young men and women who can give that expert advice if only you care to use them and use their advice and knowledge to the benefit of the country.

Then, on this question of foreigners residents—children allowance, the deduction for educational expenses of Rs. 2000 per child incurred by foreigners in India—resident individuals—is wholly uncalled for. It is against the tenets of taxation, besides being discriminatory towards Indian citizens. Any explanation offered by the Finance Minister, according to me, is not very convincing. As a matter of fact, when we come to the second reading of this Bill, we would ask for the elimination of this particular item which has been introduced.

Sir, I was very much surprised to read about Shri T. T. Krishnamachari's reported discussions with the U.S. Mission which is here to discuss joint industrial ventures. It was reported in the *Hindustan Times*, and I presume that is the most correct version as far as United States commercial teams are concerned. It is reported:

> "Mr. Krishnamachari is said to have discounted the fears expressed by some members of the visiting mission that the proposed monopolies commission would cut into large enterprises."

What are we trying to do? Are we trying to probe into small and medium scale industries to find out whether there are monopolies? I think the main idea with which the Monopolies Commission was constituted is to go in and find out what is happening in the large enterprises.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I, Sir, help the hon. Member by clarifying the position? I did not discuss with anybody in regard to the Monopolies Commission. As a matter of fact the Americans have an anti-monopolies law. They never asked for it. No assurance was asked for and nothing was given. I am afraid, since these meetings were held closed-door practically all the reports that the hon. Members may read are not based on facts.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am happy to hear it, that he has not discussed anything. But this report goes on to say:

> "He assured them that the functions of the Commission would not be very different from the U.S. Administration's regulatory measures relating to monopolies."

The basic objective conditions of America is totally different from that which is prevailing in India.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member may be right; I am not questioning it at all.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: So I would take it that this is a completely wrong statement made by the *Hindustan Times*.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The gentlemen who sit in the celestial regions have got a little greater freedom than the hon. Member and myself.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am happy to hear that. I would like to say something about foreign investment. Apart from what I have said earlier, I would like to quote what the Mahalanobis Committee has said on this particular aspect of foreign investments. It says:

> "One of the factors accounting for an increase in economic power of the large groups in recent years would appear to be the larger flow of foreign investment and technical knowhow through joint ventures in Indian industry in collaboration with foreign interests. Established large industrial groups in India are in a much more advantageous position to obtain foreign capital and technical services. This itself may partly explain the increased concentration of control in the top business houses in recent years."

Even during the Question Hour we have been told that the smaller companies in the private sector have not been often able to utilise many of the aid proposals that have been there. I was happy to be able to get hold of some more facts on the finances of foreign companies as they stand today. Under the heading "Calcutta City Notes" it is said:

> "The margin of profits on sales of foreign controlled rupee companies has amounted to 11.1 per cent in 1961 compared with 5.1 per cent for branches of foreign companies and 9.2 per cent for Indian controlled companies."

Now, it shows that when there is a joint venture the profits are the highest. This is another aspect of it. It is not only a question of concentration of power and the advantage that big companies can take of foreign aid and investment. There is also the fact that they make the highest profits also because they have better knowhow, better managerial talent etc. But that means more money go away, more money can be repatriated from our country. It is quite a complex thing.

Sir, it is often placed before us that unless we have more foreign capital coming in by way of investment in private companies in our country we will not be able to face this huge unemployment problem. To me, Sir, it appears that if we are to touch at least the fringe of this unemployment problem, the first thing to do would be, of

course, introduction of better land reforms to ensure more agricultural production. There should be processing industries associated with it. But this question of trying to get more and more private foreign investment is going to get us into trouble. I am sure all sections of this House, irrespective of political opinion—minus, of course, the Swatantra Party—would unite on this point. Even the small and medium scale industrialists would unite on this point. Today there are many people who say that already we have sold ourselves. I do not say that. But we are fast going on that path, and unless we check ourselves we will again be in such a position where we will be within the grasp of these big companies who come in as rupee companies but who are actually part and parcel of bigger financial influences and political power spread throughout the world.

Now I come to one other important point and that is about the evasion of income-tax. Actually there has been evasion of income-tax to the tune of Rs. 300 crores. Wealth and income tax arrears is said to be about Rs. 180 crores. One of the good things which the hon. Finance Minister has done in this year's budget is to have put the onus of proof on the assessee. It is proposed to provide where the declared income by an assessee is less than 90 per cent of the assessed income, the assessee should be deemed to have concealed his income and be liable to certain penalties. By the introduction of this clause, the onus of proof is being shifted back to the department for the ten per cent when it should rest squarely on the assessee. I would like to say that in a situation where we have such large amounts escaping assessment we should put the entire onus of proof upon the assessee and we should not allow this little loophole. We are permitting so much delay and we are allowing people to get away. Even the remaining ten per cent may sometimes run into lakhs of rupees or more in the higher income groups. This is certainly putting a premium on concealment or deliberate furnishing of inaccurate particulars. In any case, this is a welcome provision because at least in respect of 90 per cent the onus of proof is being placed on the assessee. But we would still say that onus of proof should be on the assessee for the entire thing (*Interruption*). Shri Ranga, as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and as one of our very respected leaders has been saying, before he joined the Swatantra Party, that we must get the maximum of that which is to belong to the exchequer to be used for planned development. He should not forget that now. Therefore, on this particular point, I think, at least Shri Ranga, if not the Swatantra Party, should agree.

Now, on the question of information, a new proposal, a new amendment is being made. This is a point on which I would like to join issues with the hon. Minister. What he did at one stage, a week later he took it away. About the disclosure of information respecting assessees he now says:—

> "the Commissioner may, if he is satisfied that it is in the public interest so to do, furnish or cause to be furnished the information asked for in respect of that assessment only and his decision in this behalf shall be final and shall not be called into question in any court of law."

Then, another sub-section says:—

> "no information or document shall be furnished or produced by a public servant in respect of such matters relating to such class of assessees or except to such authorities as may be specified in the order."

Actually, this will lead to two things. Firstly, we want to bring those who are trying to evade, those who are really evading income-tax payment before the censure of the public gaze; that is why, we are permitting this disclosure of information by a third party. The second thing which we do

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feel afraid of, in spite of what the hon. Minister said, because Shri T. T. Krishnamachari may be a Minister today tomorrow it may be somebody else, is that the Commissioners are subject to various pressures. It is only a principle that we have, namely, that nobody presses anybody in Government that the officers are completely free; but we know that that is not so and that ministerial pulls and pressures are always there. Therefore it is better that it is not left to the discretion of the Commissioner.

Again, we shall ask as to what is public interest for which some disclosure respecting assessment is to be hidden from the public eye. Surely, we believe that the Government will have assessed it correctly. It will not be something that will be hidden. We know, how difficult it has been even for the Mahalanobis Committee Report to come out because they were lacking in material, information and statistical materials. Therefore this kind of disclosure of information should be there and this new amendment which has been brought forward later on by the Finance Minister should be opposed.

Now I come to some of the defects in the collection of arrears. On this particular point I would like to point out that the whole machinery has to be geared up. We have had the Direct Taxes Committee, that is, the Tyagi Committee's Report. How much of it has been given effect to? As a matter of fact, we find that the problem of collection of arrears of taxes has assumed serious proportions. More than Rs. 200 crores are in arrears and what is being done by the Department is only half-hearted. As soon as every financial year is out, the arrears mount by crores of rupees. I know, in my State of West Bengal there is an arrear of Rs. 57 crores to be collected. I think, these figures are of last year, that is, 1st April, 1963. The Central Board of Direct Taxes has contented itself by appointing some Income-tax Officers whom they call very nicely as "write-off ITOs". Their duty is to write off as much amount as possible. The information is that the ITOs are vying with one another in trying to send up proposals for writing off income-tax demands. This indirectly will encourage many of the big assessees to wait. They think, "Let us wait; the longer we can defer payment, maybe, what is due from us will also be written off." As a matter of fact, the assessees know that at the end of the year, the most that the Income-tax Officers can do is to issue a certificate to the State Government officers for realisation of the demand. These State Government Recovery Officers owe their allegiance to their own Government, that is, the State Governments because they are recovery officers of the State Governments. We have seen far too many cases where there is a conflict between the State Government and the Central Government. In this particular matter, the recovery of income-tax which is a Central tax should be done through a machinery which is much more within the power of the Central Government. The assessees find actually a new forum for agitating the tenability of their demands. They have their links. I hope, many of my friends will not be annoyed when I say that many of these gentlemen pay very lavishly to political parties' funds, naturally, to the State funds at election time and after. These are difficulties which arise when the State Government has actually to put into implementation and recover what has been assessed by a Central machinery. We find that there is no liaison or very little liaison between the Central Government and the State Government officials.

The duty of the Income-tax Officer ends by raising a demand. The collection is left to take care of itself. There is none to look after the collections. It is an incredible state of affairs that a Revenue Department has no agency to collect the demands. The provisions of the

Income-tax Act, 1961 about Tax Recovery Officers have not been implemented up to date. We would like to know why. Collection still continues to be done by the Recovery Officers of the State Governments. It is more than time that Tax Recovery Officers should be appointed from within the Department so that the huge arrears can be tackled efficiently. It is a pity that the Board is expanding at the top only and not at the bottom. We know that for the processing of all these things and for being able to recover what is outstanding we need these officers.

There is also defect in the income-tax structure itself and I will submit how it helps evasion. The assessees make separate sets of returns to the State Government Sales Tax Department and another set to the Income-tax Department. Even the audited accounts read differently from department to department. I do not know why we do not have a close liaison between the Income-tax Department and the Sales Tax Department. It is very necessary. If we see the powers of search and seizure, we will see immediately how we are lacking in being able really to detect and recover these huge amounts that are lying outstanding for so many years.

The nature and extent of evasion have raised themselves to incredible heights. Very often the accounts and other books are not even looked into by the Income-tax Officers. They are not able to do it. All that they do is to discuss the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account with the representatives of the assessees. As a matter of fact, the officers who do are direct recruits. They are those who are not of the highest calibre and who do not get into the IAS and other Services; they come as direct recruits to the Income-tax Department. As against them, we have these big fellows, the Tatas, Birlas, Dalmias and all these people. Their people come and appear before them. Some of the officers are children in front of them. They have no experience of the craft and skill of these people. Only when they attain a higher age that they are able to examine these accounts. As a matter of fact, I doubt, whether during the training they are taught the art of examining the accounts in a way that a Tata man or a Birla man will be able to do. As a matter of fact, cross-examination is generally avoided. Even the information sheets that are given to the officers from one Income-tax office to another are not always cross-examined. They do not have the time. Then, you do not have enough personnel for it and enough experienced people for it. That is one of the very big reasons why you are not able really to plug the loopholes and come up to the expectation of all the income-tax demand provided for.

I would say that an Income-tax Officer does not have even a record of urban properties within his jurisdiction. All these are there and unless we are able to plug all these loopholes, we will not be able to do anything and get this income-tax.

One of the many things that we have found is that many of the retired Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax assist as Income-tax Advisers immediately after they retire. As a matter of fact, there was one gentleman—I think, he was in Bengal—who retired and on the next day he filed 200 appeals before the Appellate Tribunals. It is a fact.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Instructions have been issued months back that no audience should be given to retired income-tax officers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is a good thing. These things have been happening. I hope, it is being followed everywhere.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): It must be followed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How do you know?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri Sharma has great faith. I would be very happy if this is being followed.

One of the biggest groups of people who evade income-tax are the contractors. If I had the time to go through the Mahalanobis Committee Report, I would show that the people who made the biggest amount of money, that is any one group, they are the contractors and it is the contractors who are escaping income-tax assessment.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member referred to the report of the Mahalanobis Committee. Has she got a copy of the report?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes, Sir; I have got a copy of the Mahalanobis Committee Report.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: It has not been laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to tell the hon. Member that they promised to lay it on the Table of the House over a month ago and they did not do so. We have been able to get a copy already and if you like we can put it on the Table.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Why not place it on the Table of the House?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: As a matter of fact, as regards these contractors, as soon as a payment is made, can't we take caution money? In my own State of West Bengal, in Durgapur a sub-contractor of Kuljan, has just escaped. They have gone away; they have gone abroad. They have not paid the income-tax. All these things are there. So, this is really a contractors' paradise and we should be in a position to be able to check these loopholes. But we find none of this in the speeches made by the hon. Minister.

I would like to say a word or two about the employees of the Income-Tax Department. When my hon. friend, Mr. Masani, pleaded on behalf of the L.I.C. employees—of course, he was very careful—he just pleaded a little bit that there should be better relations between the L. I. C. and its workers. But he did not really put forward what he thought was the legitimate demand of the workers. Naturally, he could not do so. I would have done it. But I will leave out the L. I. C. because the hon. Minister has said, once bitten, twice shy. I come to the Income-Tax Department. Income-tax is something with which he is directly connected . . .

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member does not want me to be shy at all!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not think he is shy. If he asks me, he is not shy at all. He just poses to be shy.

The work of the Income-Tax Department has come in for a good deal of criticism in the press and among the public. We do criticise our Income-Tax Department. This is peculiarly a department where the ratio of officers to the clerical staff is 1:3. The entire structure is income-tax officer oriented. Every thing is around that. The strength of office establisment is related not to the work involved but to the officer. This departmental structure needs to be revised in the light of the work-load. An Income-Tax Officer's duties consist almost solely of working out the total income of the assessee. Every other thing is left to the Inspectors and Clerks whose duties both in nature and extent are mounting from day to day. It is very obvious to all of us in this House. Too many reports and returns and that too in a short time by too

few men have become a bane of the department. The large mistakes discovered in the Audit are in most instances due to the heavy pressure of work. That is a case in point. As a matter of fact, I would say, even the fact that the Minister has brought so many amendments, most of which should not have been there at all except one or two basic ones, points out that the Department is not working as it should.

Then a crowd of qualified candidates are waiting indefinitely for promotion to the grade of Inspectors and officers. The outsiders are recruited direct in preference to these departmental men who deserve promotion. It is said, let us have fresh blood and that the people inside the department have become corroded. But at the same, I would say, this is such an intricate thing that the rules of the game or bypassing of the rules of the game have been learnt best by people who have gone through the mill and it is necessary that they should get the incentive of promotion. The non-recognition of tried and otherwise trusted departmental men has bred discontentment.

The Second Pay Commission recommended that there should be no direct recruitment to the Upper Division Clerk cadre. The Board of Direct Taxes are recruiting raw and inexperienced men to the Upper Division Clerk cadre when there are many others who could have been promoted. I was also very surprised to find that the steno-typists of the Department have been given a raw deal inasmuch as their special pay is not treated as pay in the matter of fixation of their pay when they are promoted as Upper Division Clerks. I also found that one of the recognised workers' body has made very concrete proposals for the reorganisation of the Income-Tax Department with a view to making it more efficient in its functioning, the thing which we have always said that the workers' bodies should do, but they have not even got a reply from the authorities. This is really, to my mind, rather unfortunate. We are always told that the workers' bodies only plead for more pay and they do not look to the betterment of efficiency of the Department. But here they have made very concrete proposals in regard to the efficient functioning of the department. I would urge that it should be looked into.

Only one or two points more and I will have done. This is regarding the Audit and Accounts Department. We know that the great Mughal no longer exists. I must say that the Auditor General is a very great man from the point of view of the Constitution. But as far as the employees are concerned, I do not see any reason why the same laws should not apply to them as would apply to other Government servants in any other department. The hon. Minister himself knows how the great Mughal, the Auditor General, has behaved to his employees who were thrown out after the strike. Every other Department of the Government has taken them back. There are only a few left out—one from P. & T. Department, two from Defence and maybe one from Income-Tax Department. Everybody else has been taken in. But as regards this Audit and Accounts Department, 51 employees are still out of service. It is most surprising. Although many people have gone and seen the Auditor General, he behaves in a manner as if he is above everything else, above everybody else. Certainly, we do not say that we should interfere with his audit and checking and what opinions he should give. Let him be above Parliament. But employer-employee relationship has to be the same as in every other Department. It is surprising that the people have had to go to law courts. In Bombay alone, the Department lost six cases. Is it not disgraceful to the great position of the Auditor General? In one

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of the cases, this is the judgment given:

> "Obviously, none of the officers attempted to take any explanations given by the Petitioner.. It is apparent to me that the Inquiry Officer was completely biased....I am shocked to find that the whole of the assumption is entirely false...."

Then, again in Nagpur two cases were decided against the authorities. Instead of reinstating its employees, the authorities have decided to conduct fresh inquiries. As a matter of fact, the Secretary himself was suspended and he went to court and after that he was to be reinstated by the court and now not only he has not been reinstated but a fresh chargesheet has been given to him. Is it not a vindictive attitude? As far as employer-employee relations are concerned, we should have the same laws, the same attitude, applied to the Audit and Accounts Department as would apply to any other Government Department. However high may be the position of the Auditor-General, the same laws should be there. The days of the great grand Mughal are gone and with it must go this contemptuous attitude of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, general discussion on the Finance Bill is the one occasion on which one can bring up and discuss overall problems. Although the time at my disposal is little, I would first like to stress some overall problems with which we are faced in this country today. These matters have been raised in this House before but having assumed such great proportions they need to be reiterated and something done about them. There is the Kashmir issue boh in the U.N. and in Kashmir itself. I do not intend to dwell on that but I do want to say for a minute something about its inevitable repercussions on the East Bengal minorities and the repercussions of that in our country, that is going on today. I am dwelling on it only from this angle that the Home Ministers' Conference was held in Delhi recently and it is very surprising that in the statement that came out of that Conference we find that there is a tendency to equate the problem of the minorities of the two countries.

Sir, I join with all those who have condemned outright what has happened in India, the retaliation that has taken place on innocent victims. I know that Government is taking every measure to put down this thing. I had been, Sir, to the borders of East Bengal. The condition of the refugees is pitiable, in Gade (Nadia district), Platrapol (Bongaon Sub-division), transit centres at Hasanabad and Howrah and Sealdah stations. They are suffering very much. I can say from past experience about this problem that the condition in which refugees are coming today are far worse than what was the case before, the injuries they are suffering are much greater than what they did before when their numbers were much greater. Why in that case, is there this tendency to tone it down? I understand the difficulties which Government are facing in this regard. What we see is that the world outside is equating the problem. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister and his colleague the hon. Home Minister would have seen what has been written in the *Time* Magazine and other periodicals also. Therefore, it is most important, and I would particularly plead with the hon. Finance Minister, that the world outside should know the facts about this problem; and in fact, we should take the help of the world in this regard. There is no reason why in this matter of rehabilitation of thousands and lakhs of people who are coming from outside, when we have already rehabilitated many, why we should not get the help of the world

organisations. I do not know why we should not take this help. If we can take food for our people under P.L. 480 from America, surely, there is no humiliation for taking help in regard to the re-absorption of these unfortunate victims who are coming from outside for haven in India.

Sir, I now turn to the economic position in the country. The Mid-Term Appraisal brought to light the startling state of affairs and I have no doubt that the proposals which the hon. Finance Minister has brought forward in this Bill are formulated with a view to getting over some of these difficulties which have arisen. The rate of growth has come down to 2.5 per cent in place of 5.6 per cent and, naturally, the Finance Minister must take account of these things when he formulates his financial proposals. Our fiscal policies must of course help towards attaining our socialist objectives on democratic lines and that is of paramount importance. As page 6 of the Economic Survey says:

> "The Acceleration on economic growth must be achieved in an environment of reasonable stability of prices if the levels of living at the most vulnerable points in the society are to be protected and raised and if the economy as a whole is to be freed progressively from external assistance."

The hon. Finance Minister has summarised the position when he says:

> "The rate of economic growth, the problem of prices and all balance of payments are interrelated and have to be taken as an integrated whole".

Sir, let us for one moment dwell on the proposals in the Bill itself, the reimposition of the Expenditure Tax, the higher rate of Estate Duty, the Capital Gains Tax, the Wealth Tax, the Gifts tax and the removal of the inequitous super-profits tax. These are all welcome. These are all measures which I am sure all those who believe that we should move towards a socialistic society will support.

Then, Sir, my predecessor spoke a good deal about the loopholes in tax evasion and the need for plugging of the loopholes in tax evasion. I think the hon. Finance Minister must be congratulated here at least for having taken a forward step in the right direction. I do feel that this will bring about a great deal of change and that we shall be able to get in some of that money which we did not get, which we have not been getting in the past. At the same time, Sir, I do feel that it would have been better if he had left the Bill as it was and not made the changes which have been made in his statement today. I do realise that it might so happen that with malicious intents, things might be taken advantage of. But, things have been going on so much in the contrary direction that it has been so difficult to get to know how the evasion takes place. Any measure even if it be a little too stringent is welcome. I would therefore still plead with the Finance Minister not to move the amendment on this account, and to consider whether he could not leave the clause in the Bill as it is.

I am glad—of course everybody must be—that the Compulsory Savings Scheme has been given up and in the amendments that have been brought in now, the Finance Minister has told us that certain tax relief is being given for income upto Rs. 9,000 and marginal relief upto Rs. 15,000. But I would still plead with him even at this late stage when the Bill is coming through to exempt from taxation the lower income groups, to raise the exemption limit, so that these people who belong to the marginal groups, who find it impossible to bear taxation, will get some relief. Broad-basing of the tax would be all

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right if they had at least a minimum standard and minimum income; but, since their income is really below any minimum standards as we understand them today, I would request him once more to raise the exemption limit and leave these people out.

Now, Sir, there has been a good deal of criticism in regard to the concessions to the corporate sector given by the Finance Minister. Sir, as we have a mixed economy, we have to some extent take account of the fact that those who operate in the private sector also do operate in such a manner that economic growth does take place in a proper way and to that extent the Finance Minister has engaged his mind in this direction and has made certain concessions; but I would like to ask him why it was necessary to make any further concessions as announced by him today in regard to the tax for capital gains. I hope that he will consider this matter over again and in any case, I am sure, with his pragmatic approach to problems, he will give his considered judgment in regard to this matter and see whether these concessions really lead to that improvement in our position that is expected of them. If, however, it does not happen, I hope, he will withdraw the concessions that have been given by next year or at least those of the concessions which do not bring about any improvement in the position in the country.

In this respect, Sir, he has taken one step in the right direction which I particularly want to stress, that is, his recognition of the need for correctives for the diversion of resources from low priority channels into necessities. It is strange, Sir, but true, that we hope to be producing goods in the private sector, mostly those needed for an affluent society and yet the necessities are not being produced. It is therefore that even this one step that he has taken in the right direction is to be welcomed. Even the 10 per cent rebate which he has introduced will help to some extent. I think it would help us if he would have provided some direct disincentives to those who are producing the goods which are not necessary today. Air-conditioners and luxury fabrics come, but the necessities do not come. When they are producing luxury goods and do not produce the cloth for the poor man, it is very necessary that disincentives should be there for low priority needs. And production should be canalised into the necessities.

14.00 hrs.

Then, I come to the question of rise in prices. I have very little time to go into it in detail. But I am sorry that the hon. Finance Minister's speech did not contain a little more reference to this question of prices, because there is no doubt that the prices are sky-rocketing in such a manner that it is impossible for us to consider what the future will hold for us. That is why I have made this plea for exemption from income-tax for the low income groups. But, apart from that, why is it that even now we are not able to concentrate our energies on providing cheap food, cheap education, cheap cloth and cheap transport. These are the four priority needs. Whatever steps we may take, it is not possible in a developing economy to control prices as a whole. But surely, we can either control the prices of these things or provide them at subsidised rates in such a manner that the poorest sections of society will get some benefit out of it.

This leads me on to the question of the administrative apparatus of this country, because one of the easons why we do not and cannot take proper cognizance of short-term measures to control prices in a proper and adequate manner even in regard to foodgrain prices, is because of the inefficiency of the administrative apparatus. We hesitate to do anything

because we know that this apparatus is so inefficient and full of corruption that we have not been able to go ahead. But instead of taking halting measures of reform in regard to this matter, we should try to do something regarding the improvement of the administrative apparatus. I am afraid that all the policies that we have and all the plans and measures through which the Finance Minister is trying to net more money into the exchequer to be spent on our plans ets. will not be of much account unless the administrative apparatus is changed to fit in with the needs of today. A transformation is required of the entire apparatus. It is no use talking of organisation and methods division to eliminate red tape and various other things about which a lot of literature has been produced by the Home Ministry, because that is not enough. We have to change our outlook completely from the top to the bottom.

There is one thing that is lacking in our country. We have talked a good deal about social welfare and so on. But while we have an industrial policy resolution, we have no social policy resolution today, although there are so many provisions embedded in the Constitution which deal with the social matters. What is needed in our country today is a social administration, as it is understood, because only then we shall be able to deal with these problems properly.

There are scores of examples in regard to our failure to deal with the problems properly. There is the whole subject of backward classes, where we have not gone forward in spite of spending crores of rupees.

Then, there is the question of public undertakings which are so vital if we are to attain our socialist objectives. Of course, we are trying to evolve, but I would emphasise in particular that we must evolve some system of administration which while keeping accountability to Parliament will do away with all the restrictions that even now operate. It is true that in spite of all the changes that have been made on paper, there are certain restrictions that come from the ministerial levels, which make it impossible for those who operate in the public sector to do their work in a proper fashion.

Before I conclude, I would plead with the Finance Minister once again, before the Bill is passed, to bring in an amendment providing exemption to the lowest income-tax-paying group.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is Rs. 4000 now for married people with two children.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Has the hon. Minister exempted?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is what I have announced today.

Shri K. C. Sharma: He is sympathetic only to the married people.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I thought that it was Rs. 3400.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is Rs. 4000 for a man who has got married and has two children.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In that case, it is a real relief, and I welcome this measure.

But, I would also like to point out that we are trying, on the other hand, to plan the families so as to bring down the population. In any case, I am glad to hear of this exemption which the hon. Minister has announced this afternoon. I thought that the exemption was only up to Rs. 3200. But if it is up to Rs. 4000, then it is of some relief. But I hope that he will give that much energetic attention to the question of prices as he has given to the fiscal policy, because if he does that I am sure we shall be able to deal with the problem in some-

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manner so that the prices on the home front will be maintained properly.

With these words, I would like to support the taxation proposals.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri V. V. Thevar.

Shri V. V. Thevar (Thanjavur): *Started speaking in Tamil.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has to give a translation of his speech in English. Has the hon. Member got the copy of the English translation?

Dr. P. Srinivasan (Madras North): It seems that he has already submitted the translation.

***Shri V. V. Thevar:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is good to see that the package programme is being extended in the present Emergency. But, at the same time, we must look into the sorry plight of the Agriculturists. The Thanjavur constituency, which I am proud to represent, consists mostly of Agriculturists and Fishermen living near the sea-shore. After the Land Ceiling Act came into being, many more people have become owners of agricultural lands than ever before. The Agriculturists are fully aware of their responsibilities to increase their production in accordance with the country's need. They also know that they are solidiers in the field.

But, unfortunately, Agriculturists are now put into a lot of difficulties. The reason for this is the reduction in the fixation of the price of paddy when purchased from the Agriculturists. Further more, the State Government has increased the land-tax and the Central Government has reduced the price of paddy.

I may add that the price of the Agricultural implements and cost of cultivation have gone tenfold. Therefore, it is essential that either the price of other commodities must be brought down on a par with the price of the paddy or the price of the paddy must be allowed to go up. Here, I would like to point out that there is variation in the fixation of price between Madras and West Bengal States.

The State Government levy Agriculture Incme-tax on the basis of said expenditure of rupees hundred per acre, whereas the package programme experts place the expenditure incurred per acre as Rs. 150. But facts speak otherwise. In fact, the agriculturists have to spend as much as Rs. 360 per acre. As honourable Members are aware, agriculture is not a dependable profession. Apart from the natural calamities, one has to save the crops from pests, diseases, rats and other insects.

The Mill-owners and traders purchase the paddy from the agriculturists at the minimum rate quoted by the Central Government. For example, in Madras after purchasing the produce, they give only 20% to the Government and sell the rest to the public at an exorbitant rate. I very much wish that the brokers, the Mill-owners and traders must be eliminated because the agriculturists themselves are prepared to sell their produce directly to the Government. Because of the existence of mill-owners neither the agriculturists nor the people are benefited in anyway. The Government is benefiting neither.

The Government is prepared to pay higher price for the import of rice from foreign countries. If the Government pays the same price for the procurement in this country, I am sure that there will be great impetus for production resulting in self-sufficiency at an early date.

The agriculturists must have a decent margin left in their hands after incurring the expenses, paying taxes etc.

*English translation of the speech delivered in Tamil.

Then only they will have sufficient enthusiasm to produce more. I request the Government to go deep into the grievances of the tillers of the soil and do the needful. The lands which are under the control of the Forest Department may be utilised for agricultural purposes provided they are fit for cultivation.

Improvement of live-stock is one of the main items in agriculture. But no provision has been made for the development of animal husbandry in the Package Programme. At present, facilities do not exist for grazing grounds and general improvement of live-stock. Any amount of chemical manure will not yield good result in the long run unless adequate quantity of farmyard manure is used along with chemical fertilizers. So, it is essential to give importance for the improvement of live-stock in package programme.

The prevailing Goshala Scheme is not satisfactorily working for want of improvement of live-stock according to the Co-operative Registration Act of 1860. It is not giving opportunities for private institutions. If private institutions are allowed to be benefited by this scheme, there is no doubt that both quantity and quality of live-stock will be improved.

At present buffalo calves six to eighteen months old are being purchased at Rs. 150 by the Government of India and distributed free of cost. They are not good breeds and free from diseases. The calves supplied to Madras area are not coming up well due to long journeys and climatic conditions and many die as they are very young. Improvement of live-stock is most essential for the development of agriculture particularly in Thanjavur District of Madras State, where the agriculture is being developed under package programme. I, therefore, suggest starting a centre where the Murrah Calves can be brought and fed for a year or so and then they may be distributed to the agriculturists. Thus, the opening of a Centre or Centres in the South for the distribution of calves will definitely yield better results and bring more benefits to the agriculturists.

In the non-C.M.P. and the tail-end C.M.P. areas in my constituency which are Thanjavur, Orathanad, Pattukottai and Aranthangi Taluks, the peasants are suffering due to lack of irrigation facilities and proper supply of water. To remove their difficulties, may I suggest that the Bore-well experimental tests can be started as early as possible. Further, the jungle streams which are running in the above area can be used for minor irrigation purposes by constructing dams which will not be very expensive. Despite the variation in the duration of water supply between tail-end and non-tail-end areas, three months and six months water-supply for cultivation respectively, the Government is collecting the same amount of Revenue Tax. The tail-end area peasants are unable to pay the amount of Revenue Tax due to the low yield of their lands; the Government may fix proportionately reduced rates of tax and cess for the tail-end area in accordance with their lower-yield.

The fishermen and Harijans, who are living in the coastal areas in Thanjavur District are suffering from natural calamities such as cyclone, flood etc. It is not exaggeration if I say such natural calamities had taken away the lives of some. As a remedy, the Government may come forward to provide free housing facilities for them. Moreover, the subsidy given by the Government to the families of earning persons who lose their lives is not enough to maintain the family at least for a couple of months though not a year. So, the Government may increase the amount of subsidy to the affected persons. Further, the fishermen have to face one more hardship, that is, the non-availability of *pucca* roads. Due to this, the fishermen find it difficult to take their fish to the market in time.

[Shri V. V. Thevar]

Besides constructing roads, the Government can come forward to provide Mobile Ice Vehicles, Nylon threads and Steam-boats to the fishermen.

I may further draw the attention of the Government to the long standing need of the Madras State for developing the existing East Coastal road (Sethu Rustha) between Madras and Kanniyakumari into a national high-way. At present, there is no proper road system in the east coast region in Madras State and only *kutcha* road exists mostly. The people in this region are economically backward and one of the main factors for their economic and social backwardness is lack of transport facilities. Besides, smuggling appears to be rampant in these regions and the Government has so far not been able to completely check this evil, which is affecting the economy of this country due to lack of road facilities. The development of roads referred to above will have direct bearing for defence and further tourism. Though the development of the east coastal road is primarily the responsibility of the State Government, so far the scheme has not been taken up by it for want of adequate financial resources. Their approach to the Central Government for financial assistance has so far not been successful. I hope that either from the loan proposed to be taken from the World Bank for Road Development or through other sources financial assistance may be given to the Madras Government so as to enable them to take up the work for execution during the present plan period itself. It is understood that necessary estimates for this has already been submitted to the Ministry of Transport by the State Government.

I further wish to emphasise the importance of Kalakam to Avidayarkoil road in Pattukkottai taluk, Tanjavur District, Madras State. A few jungle streams are cutting the road and there are no bridges. More than fifty thousand people in Perumagaloor range have no transport facilities except that road. During the rainy season, the people are being isolated because of floods. The Central Government can come forward to give assistance from the Central Road Fund to solve the difficulties of 50,000 people.

I took opportunity of paying visits to four Panchayat Unions in my constituency. I am very glad to inform you that the people are happy over the achievements of Panchayat Raj. I have to point out that the administrative staff is top heavy and some retrenchment of personnel is necessary. An enquiry into it will yield useful results.

Now, Panchayat Union Offices, which are not having their own buildings are housed in private buildings paying exorbitant rent. Further, proper and decent accommodation is not available though heavy rent is paid. The need for construction of buildings for housing the Union Offices is very urgent and has to be attended to.

I would like to place the following suggestions regarding the eradication of the evil of corruption from public life, which is eating into the vitals of our society. It has grown into a stupendous problem, seriously engaging the attention of the Government and the public alike. Unless this evil is eradicated, it would impede all the efforts of the Government in implementing the socialistic policy. In order to root out corruption, the long delay in the offices should be avoided. Both State and District level committees are very necessary. Apart from the State Committees, District Committees should be established at district levels to go into the question of corruption. These District Committees may be composed of the retired senior State officials and the representatives of the people like M.Ps, M.L.As and Chairmen of the Panchayat Unions. These Committees should be consulted in awarding punishments to the culprits concerned, subject to an appeal to the State Committee.

I welcome the present Gold Control Act but with one reservation. As per the Tamilians customs and conventions, it is necessary on the part of the bride to wear the 'Thali' (Mangal Sutram) made out of pure gold. The people in Tamil Nad are in no mood to accept the "Thali" made out of 14 ct. gold. Therefore, the Government may allow the people to purchase a small prescribed quantity of 22 ct. gold for making "Thali".

Now, in addition to granting increased Dearness Allowance to their employees, the Central Government have also classified the cities according to the cost of living index and according to population figures. This has created a slight sense of heart-burning among State Government employees. In this connection, when our Finance Minister had been to Madras recently, the State Government employees had met him and handed over to him a representation pointing out their grievances and requesting him that the Central Government may give some financial help to the State Government in this regard. I would like to recall that such types of concessions had been given by the Central Government earlier also to the State Government, for instance, financial assistance in 1957.

I must point out that grant of varying rates of dearness allowance and other concessions to employees working in the same place does not fit in with the federal structure of a country like ours and also with our democratic form of Government based on equality. Therefore, I would request the honourable Finance Minister to see that the Central Government gives the necessary grants to the State Government so that the latter may grant to their employees the same Dearness Allowance as is paid to the Central Government employees.

I welcome all the staeps which were taken by the Government for the national integration of India. I would like to point out that "Thirukkural", the most important Tamil literature enforcing the code of conduct suited to societies of all countries may be translated into other languages and taught in all places of India and I am sure that it would definitely be a further step in the advancement of national integration.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, this morning, listening to the Finance Minister I thought that he resembled a Doctor who was attending on a patient. Having first taken the pulse and opined that there was no temperature, the Doctor then puts the thermometer into the mouth of the patient. When the thermometer reveals that there is high fever, the Doctor throws aside the thermometer and says, "no, no, that is not the real index; there are more occult ways of finding out whether the man has temperature or not!"

When the Finance Minister introduced his Budget six weeks ago, he believed that he was introducing a budget that would restore confidence among investors, that it would tone up the very depressed state of our economy and would give a green signal for the country to go ahead.

Unfortunately, in the last six weeks, the persons and groups concerned have failed to see the beauties of his budget. They have reacted exactly the other way. They have lost heart. The capital market has collapsed. The industrialist is demoralised and no more capital issues need be expected. The Finance Minister says now "Don't go by the Stock Exchange; don't go by the prices of shares; I have better ways of knowing that business confidence is being restored." Well, Sir, he may console himself with this thought. But I may tell him that, after listening to him this morning, whatever hopes may have been raised in the last seven or ten days that some major rectifications in the budget were forthcoming, those hopes have now been dashed by him by his announcement this morning. I say that because, although he has tabled 77 amendments

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and has promised us a few more to-morrow morning to give us more home-work—he is certainly keeping us busy these days—the fact is that, except for one or two of them they do not change the picture at all.

There are one or two amendments which he indicated this morning which we shall look forward to. Maybe they represent a little undoing of the damage done by the proposals, but by and large, the picture remains as black and bleak as it was six weeks ago. I may reassure the hon. lady Member, who spoke a little earlier, that there is no need for her to worry about the so-called concessions given and no need to worry about any improvement resulting from them. There are no concessions worth the name and there will be no improvement. She may relax and be content that she can have a little hand in ruining industry and trade in this country.

Shri T. T. Krishnamathri: The hon. Member may also reassure the lady on the other side.

Shri M. R. Masani: One lady at a time to reassure is enough!

The fact that 77 amendments had to be tabled yesterday, and a few more have to come by way of amendments to the amendments 48 hours later does, however, show something else. It shows with what great care and thought the financial proposals of our Government are presented to Parliament and the country! They are so well worked out that they stand the test of time. They go down like the rocks on which are inscribed edicts that go down through the centuries!

We shall consider these new amendments tomorrow and on Tuesday when they come before us. But I do not mind saying that as the budget, as amended now, emerges, the cumulative effect of the surtax on profits, the 7½ per cent. equity dividend tax and the imposition of capital gains tax on bonus shares in the hands of shareholders coupled with the expenditure tax and the savage excise duties and the gift tax would combine to push even a solvent economy—and ours was not during the last twelve months—down the steep slope to insolvency.

Nothing less than the complete dropping of the dividend tax and capital gains tax on bonus shares could possibly save the situation. Not only has that not been done, but we have not even gone ten per cent in that direction. Therefore, we—those of us who can see a little ahead—must abandon hope for the next twelve months of any improvement in our parlous economic condition. We must reconcile ourselves to the continuance of inflation at a galloping pace.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is virtually Paradise Lost!

Shri M. R. Masani: When—let us say in December 1964—we look back on this budget and the Finance Bill, we shall all have to come to the conclusion that, in its own way, it is as big a disaster for the country as Shri Morarji Desai's budget was last year.

The sad thing is that this crushing burden of taxation is not even necessary. No additional taxation, direct or indirect, was necessary if the revenues had been properly estimated and outstanding taxes effectively collected. There has been, as we know a habitual under-estimation of revenues. The *Hindustan Times* gives figures, which I presume are at least roughly accurate, because the *Times of India* has fairly similar figures, which say that in 1960-61, the variation of actuals from estimates of taxes was 7 per cent. In 1961-62, the gap widened to 14 per cent and in 1962-63, it went further to 18 per cent. This shows that the Government machinery for under-estimating tax yields is, undoubtedly being perfected from year

to year and may reach very much higher levels in the years to come, if the socialist pattern remains intact?

Similarly, corporate taxes were under-estimated in 1962-63 by about Rs. 42 crores or 24 per cent. The excise duty on one item was off the mark by 341%. But the President of the Indian Drugs Manufacturers' Association deserves a prize for having traced one item of excise duty, namely, that on patent and proprietory medicines in the Finance Bill of 1963. He points out that the estimate there was Rs. 20 lakhs but the collection at the end of the year is over Rs. 440 lakhs from that one item. Rs. 440 lakhs yield, Rs. 20 lakhs estimate—a variation of 2200%. I am sure this takes the prize for mis-estimating the revenue throughout the budgets of the whole world. I do not know if any other country can be beat this mal-estimate, wrong estimate of 2200% on an excise duty. It will not be unfair to say that this under-estimation is a deliberate policy of this Congress Government for the last few years, that it is a policy of grab worthy of buccaneers and bandits and not of any modern civilised government. I say this because, but for this miscalculation, there would be no need whatsoever for inflicting any more direct or indirect taxes.

I will not spend time, because of lack of it, on the failure to collect taxes, a responsibility of Government. The pending assessments have snowballed from Rs. 4.6 lakhs in 1958-59 to over Rs. 9 lakhs on the 1st April 1963, that is, they have doubled. The figures of collections outstanding also go on rising, from Rs. 272 crores at the end of 1962-63 to Rs. 293 crores at the end of 1963-64.

On evasion, the report of our Public Accounts Committee of the Lok Sabha is there. It points out that in spite of evasion of crores of rupees claimed to have been detected, there are no prosecutions. There was one prosecution launched—and even that case was compounded!

Therefore, I say that this failure to collect arrears and this tolerance of evasion only burdens the honest taxpayer. The Finance Ministry takes the easy way out of raising the rates of taxation, instead of collecting what is due to it. Yesterday, the Finance Minister quite rightly told us that it was "a fundamental fact of taxation" that when you raise the rates of tax, you do not get more, you may get less; and that lowering the rate of taxation does not lose revenue. I only wish that this fundamental fact of taxation was kept in mind when framing this budget. Obviously, it has been completely overlooked.

The Finance Minister, in his reply to the budget debate, stated that he could not give reliefs on excise duties on the needs of the common man such as kerosene, coarse cloth, matches and sugar, because he believed that they would not be passed on to the consumer. Now, there is no warrant whatsoever for this assumption. Just as are increase in existing excise duties is inevitably passed on to the consumer, so normally the relief given in taxation has normally been passed on to the consumer. In any case, that is what Government are there to see to. Therefore, I am afraid I cannot accept as convincing this plea for not restricting or reducing excise duties on the needs of life.

Now, I come to another topic, the inclusion in this Bill of several clauses changing the income-tax law of the land, such as, for instance, the clause about secrecy, the power given to ITOs to decide what expenditure is necessary for a business and what is not. These clauses form no part properly of a Finance Bill. They are changes in substantive law which should be brought in by an amendment of the Income-tax Act. The inclusion of these clauses I consider

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to be of doubtful validity and in any case grossly improper. For that statement I have, Sir, the authority of your predecessor in the Chair, the former Speaker of the Lok Sabha. I shall quote from Volume IV, Part II of the Lok Sabha Debates of 1956, page 5922, a ruling of the Speaker of that time, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar. He says:

> "A Finance Bill is intended to raise taxes which would subsist only for that year. The main object is to provide funds for the expenditure which had been voted by the House. That is the simple object of the Bill. Therefore, it is reasonable to say that other provisions relating to statutes, which are of a more permanent character, ought not to be clubbed with it but discussed on the floor of the House in a more leisurely manner".

That, Sir, was on 21st April, 1956.

Shri Ranga: It was a ruling.

Shri M. R. Masani: The same ruling was repeated by the hon. Speaker later in the year, on 7th December, 1956. I am quoting from Volume X, Part II of the Lok Sabha Debates of 1956, pages 2104 and 2105. The Speaker said:

> "Last year, it is true that I said —and I still stick to that view— that in a Finance Bill, only provisions relating to the taxation measures to meet the expenditure that has been voted upon by the House ought to be there. Otherwise, there is no meaning in a Finance Bill."

And he goes on to say on the next page;

> "I would normally urge upon the Finance Minister, not only he but also all his successors..."

—I am sorry, Sir, that his present successor has ignored the advice of the hon. Speaker—

> "...not only he but also all his successors, to see to it that only those provisions which relate to the raising of taxation should be included in the Bill"

Now, Sir, the attention of the hon. Speaker was drawn to this matter on the 4th March by the leaders of all Opposition parties, and a request was made that these clauses which are objectionable in the Finance Bill should be dropped from the Bill and that the Finance Minister should be advised accordingly. I, Sir, can only express my regret that the hon. Speaker appears to have failed to persuade the Finance Minister to do the right thing by the House and by the ruling of the Speaker. Even the request made that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee has also been brushed aside, and therefore we shall have the farce tomorrow or on Tuesday of change in the law being made without proper examination or consideration as should have been done in a Select Committee.

Shri Ranga: Shame.

Shri M. R. Masani: Even now I would appeal to the Minister; he has announced today that he is bringing in an Income-tax Amendment Bill later this session; let him drop these half a dozen clauses which are in question from this Bill, let him transfer them to a new Bill, and let us discuss them a little later separately. That woud be proper parliamentary procedure.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: From whose side would it be proper in your opinion?

Shri M. R. Masani: Now I come to an announcement made this morning, namely, about the appointment of a Monopolies Commission and its terms of reference. I have nothing much to say about the personnel except to say that the fact that it is composed entirely of officials is significant Not

one single non-official, who can be expected to bring any independent judgment to bear on this very interesting economic phenomenon of monopoly, is there: every one of them is an employee or official of the State. I consider that to be a very bad blow struck at the report of this Commission by those who have appointed it. It will lose credibility in the eyes of the people of this country as well as of the rest of the world. And let us look at the terms of reference. It is not an honest anti-monopolies commission. It protects certain monopolies and excludes them from the purview of its inspection, while it points a finger at other monopolies one monopolist trying to turn the machine at other monopolists. Let me read the terms of reference.

The Commission's terms are: "(a) To enquire into the extent and effect of concentration of economic power in private hands". Why private hands? Why not all hands? Does monopoly become respectable because it is in the hands of Ministers? Then it says: "The Commission may also report on any other matter bearing on any aspect of national economy or functioning of the private sector..." Why private sector? Why not State sector also? We find just as much misuse of power in State enterprises as we find in others. There is just as much nepotism, just as much groupism, just as much casteism, and a lot of politicking that goes on in our State enterprises. That is why they produce the miserable results which are reported to us from time to time. Why should all this misuse of power be protected from the investigations of this Commission? I consider these terms of reference to be a fraud on the public. It is a deliberate attempt to lead the scales, to load the dice. The biggest monopolist in this country, the present Cabinet, tries to divert the attention of the watchdogs to much smaller monopolists, if there are any that exist. I must therefore record my strong protest against the way in which what might have been a worthwhile investigation is sought to be loaded in a political manner.

On 3rd March, when I was speaking and referring to some good industrialists and some bad ones, somebody from the ruling party benches interjected a question by saying "All are not Tatas", the implication being that there is only one honest concern and that every one else is not. Well, Sir, I would like to take that remark up, because some Congress Members have said " Why could you not give any more names?" Well, I shall give some more names. I shall give only a dozen names; names that come to my mind offhand; there must be hundreds of others, big and small, honest concerns.

There are the Mafatlals of Bombay; there are the Godrejs; there are the Kirloskars of Maharashtra; there is the Mathuradas Vissenjee group; there is the Indian Iron and Steel Corporation of Bengal; there is the Alembic and Jyoti group of the Amins in Baroda; there are the Ambalal Sarabhais of Ahmedabad; there are the Coimbatore Cotton Mills; there are T. V. Sundaran and Sons, one of the finest enterprises in the South—I am sure the Finance Minister will accept that one at least. (*Interruption*). They are my friends and his, common friends.—There is the Bombay Dyeing Group; there is the Simpson group of Anantaramakrishnan; there are the Khataus; there is the Associated Cement Company; there are the Ghias; there is the Chidambaram group in the South. And I could go on; if somebody wanted he could make a catalogue of hundreds of honest-to-God industrial concerns in this country.

Sir, I was very glad to read a few days ago the press report—I have not seen the Report yet, it is being printed —regarding the Santhanam Report. Here at least comes a breath of fresh

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air. There are several findings of the Santhanam Report to which one responds. Time does not permit me to make a review of the Report, but I will mention one which gladdens my heart, and that is the recommendation made in the Santhanam Report that no public joint-stock companies, no enterprises, should be allowed to make contributions to the funds of political parties—no joint-stock companies should be allowed to make contributions to the funds of political parties.

I was delighted to find this vindication, coming from a committee led by a Congressman, of something that I said from these benches in 1961 when the Companies (Amendment) Bill was before the House. At that time I tabled an amendment to anticipate this very valuable recommendation of the Santhanam Committee. What happened to it, Sir? Every opposition party of this House including the Communist Party—and they don't love me—voted for it. There was only one party in this House that resisted this move to cut out corruption from our political life, and that was the party of that great socialist, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is with that money that they battled, it is with that money that they won the last General Elecion. I hope, Sir, that now that one of their own people has made this worthwhile proposal, they will look at it more kindly. I shall look forward to seeing legislation being introduced in this House very shortly by the Congress Government to carry out this recommendation of the Santhanam Committee. We shall live in hope and wait in patience.

If I understand the Budget, it is nothing but an attempt to collect all the investible resources of this country into the hands of that big monopolist, the Government of India.

The Budget is an instrument for putting all competitors of Government out of business. It is not a Budget to bring in investment for growth at all. It is a Budget to destroy every competitor in the field of industrial enterprise who faces the Government of India on equal terms. The real choice that this Budget poses before the country is between a demand economy, which the people demand, and a command economy that is dictated to this country by those on the Treasury Benches. This is the broad choice that this Budget offers to the country: is it to be a demand economy or a command economy? Is it to be an economy of free socities or the economy of Soviet Russia and Communist China?

Rajaji, with his blood boiling at this age—one wishes that younger people's blood would boil in this House—writes in *Swarajya* of March 14, and I will quote him:

> "Are people brought up in Indian tradition and culture, our flesh and bood chosen by popular vote as being the finest specimens of our total personality, ruling over us? Or is it a group of foreigners who have descended upon us from Moscow or China or Warsaw or Prague, or somewhere, and seized the Throne and palace and are making laws and regulations and governing us like conquerors, unfettered by any bonds of Indian culture or tradition or restraint?"

He would, no doubt, be called a reactionary for saying these things, in reply to which he may very well recall the words of Winston Churchill, who was also often called a great reactionary, and who, on one of those occasions, said:

> "If they indulge in stupidities and crime and you react, they call you a reactionary."

We are reacting to the stupidities and the crime that are being perpetrated on this country.

Why are they doing this? Why are they trying to monopolise all the investible resources of the country into their own hands? But first let us get this clear. Whose Budget is this? —because I do not want the hon. Finance Minister to take this personally. On 3rd March, when I was saying that it was not his personal Budget, but the Budget of the Prime Minister and the Government as a whole, he insisted that his shoulders were broad enough and he was the real "culprit". I did not accept this admission of guilt. That was on Tuesday, 3rd March. On Saturady, 7th March, the Congress Party met, and this is what the *Statesman* of the following morning said:

> "Amidst cheers, the Finance Minister declared that the Budget presented by him did not represent his personal credo; but the policies of the Prime Minister and the Government as a whole."

On 10th March, which was the next Tuesday, the Finance Minister confiermed this report by saying in the House—I am quoting from Hansard:

> "The criticism that my Budget does not represent the views of the party and that it is a personal Budget of mine are, to say the least, infantile, and have been put forward for lack of criticisms of substance."

So, let us get this clear. This is not the Finance Minister's Budget, but the Budget of the Prime Minister and the Government as a whole and, if I attach any motive, that motivation is not of my hon. friend, but of the Government as a whole.

The question is: why is this policy of deliberately grabbing—because, grab is the word—of investible resources indulged in when the budgetary situation does not even require it? My answer is that this is the doctrine of Karl Marx, the outmoded Marxist doctrine of squeezing surplus value out of the peasants and workers and the common people, so that the new ruling class can built is so-called socialist, or what I call State capitalist society. It is a policy of asking people to tighten their belts for the glory of the State, a policy that was launched on this world by that monstrous Communist dictator, Stalin, whose name is execrated in his own country today. That policy lays down that agriculture and consumer goods must be kept down, the needs of the people must be denied to them, so that steel and heavy capital industries can be raised as the base of exploitation of this generation, to which we belong, in the interests of a mythical future. It is a policy of "pie in the sky when you die", but never today, that the Communist dictators preach; and we ape them.

Look at the list of fourteen industries which are to be favoured, which are called priority industries. Does a single one of them produce something to wear or eat or give more shelter? They all have nothing to do with common people; not one of them produces anything which a man can consume, except tea or coffee, which are meant for export rather than for ourselves. This list of fourteen industries could well have been lifted out of the Soviet Five Year Plan, or the Five Year Plan of Communist China. But even Russia and China have learnt that this was a wrong priority.

Let me quote from *Izvestia*, which is the Soviet Government paper, of 4th April, 1964. One L. Levin, a Russian engineer in Communist China, now returned, criticises the decision to build the biggest blast furnace at Anshan Works. I quote him:

> "Everything was planned for show. Wishing to astound the world with the pace of the 'great leap', they tried to use the blast furnace before it was completed".

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The result was destruction of the blast furnace through explosion. Let us not laugh, because it has happened in our own country for the same reasons. It happened at Rourkela in the State plant. We were in such a hurry to show at what pace we were going that we blow up the blast furnace for the very same reason that we used it before it was ready to be used.

That is how we are aping the studity of the communist parties, which they themselves have shed. Today, in Communist China, the most reactionary of the communist countries, the new order of priorities laid down by Chou En-lai last year is: first, agriculture; then, consumer goods industries; and last, steel and heavy industries. How many years will it take our outmoded Marxist Prime Minister and his Government to learn this simple fact of economics? Would I be wrong in quoting someone who said that for a Government to run an industrial enterprise is like a monkey trying to play the violin? They simply are not made for that purpose.

I will be told: you are building up a phantasy, this is a thesis of your own imagination. No. I am going to quote one of the pillars of the present Government, to show that this is exactly what they are doing today. The person I shall quote is my friend, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, with whom I was very glad that the Finance Minister yesterday expressed his "fundamental similarity". Shri Asoka Mehta addressed U.P. legislators in March, presumably in Lucknow, and he said that the coming ten years would be "crucial" that would be a crucial period when the people would be subjected to "the grinding pressure of prices". He did not deplore it. He was just telling them what was coming their way. In case anyone should think that this was a loose remark, he moved on to Calcutta and there he spilled a few more beans. On March 21, addressing the West Bengal Business Convention, he said, and I am quoting from the *Times of India* of 22nd March:

> "Mr. Mehta warned the people that there was no escape from an annual increase of Rs. 100 crores in taxation. The severest curbs on consumption would be necessary to ensure surpluses."

And then comes this gem of outdated Marxism:

> "The present generation which was a bridge between the stagnant present and a bright future, would get 'trampled upon in the process.' But that could not be helped."

Here you have it from the horse's own mouth. Either you disown Shri Mehta or you stand with him in the dock guilty of this atrocious threat to trample the present generation for some mythical future which none of us knows about.

This Budget is only an instrument of Prime Minister Nehru and Shri Asoka Mehta in their grand design to trample on this unfortunate generation. All of us here, and the millions of men and women outside, have been created by God so that Shri Nehru and Shri Mehta may trample on them. If you ask who decided this? They will say "history", because determinism is part of Marxism. Who says so? The Great God Nehru and his Apostle Mehta.

Unfortunately, if I may say so, the Indian people are not prepared to be trampled upon. They are not. They are not dumb cattle to be driven to slaughter by my friends. They may well ask, like the Irish M.P. with a sense of humour, who said in the House of Commons many years ago, for posterity: "What has posterity done for me that I should sacrifice myself for posterity?"

In any case, the plea about posterity is a fraud. Shri Mehta promises relief in ten years. Who decided ten years? Who knows where he will be in ten years or all of us will be? Who is he to promise relief after ten years? There were bigger people before him, Lenin and Trotsky, who also promised the Russian People. They said: "just endure our communism for ten years, put up with all the hardships, tighten your belts and then, what will happen —the millennium will arise. The State will wither away; the land will flow with milk and honey". That was the dream of communism of Lenin and Trotsky. Today we are forty-five years away from the time when Lenin and Trotsky asked for a few years' sacrifice so that a beautiful future would emerge. Where are they today? The people of Russia do not find that State withering away; they do not find even the dictatorship withering away. Today in Moscow people are without homes; today they are getting on without enough clothes; the bread queues in Moscow are longer than they have been any time since the Revolution. That is the logic of false method of priorities imposed on this country. Knowing the record of this Congress Government, I do not know if anyone would accuse them of any desire to wither away at any time!

For these reasons, my party will vote against the Finance Bill as a whole. It will seek to reject this Bill for two reasons: first, because it is a bad, oppressive and immoral Budget which needs to be rejected; and secondly, because we do not believe that this Government deserves to be given any supplies; we want to get it out of office as soon as the Indian people will permit.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before speaking on the Finance Bill, I want to say that when the Finance Minister took charge of the Indian economy it was very much disturbed and through his wisdom and sincere efforts he brought some easiness and it started moving satisfactorily to some extent. I have full confidence in his competence. But in order to remind him of his duty, I want to say something and I think that he will not be misled by the speeches which had been made by the Members of the Swatantra Party. Sometimes on sentimental grounds one may win elections but unless you assess the real feeling of the masses you cannot remain here for long. I see fast changes in the world. There was a time when my hon. friend Mr. Masani was a very staunch supporter of socialism.

Shri M. R. Masani: I have learnt better now.

Shri K. N. Pande: Now, he is the staunch supporter of capitalism..... (*Interruptions.*) and of monopolistic tendencies and other things. There was a time when Prof. Ranga was a great and staunch supporter of small agriculturist.

Shri Ranga: Even now I am.

Shri K. N. Pande: Now he thinks that he should mix up big landlords, Rajas and..... (*Interruptions.*) These changes are taking place in our own country. Our Finance Minister should take little notice of what these people say. In India crores of people are poor; they are interested in getting their basic needs such as cloth, food shelter, etc. If you do not know these feelings of the masses, if you go on beating the same old drum saying that capitalism should remain, I think the masses will not pay heed to you. You will have to take some effective steps so that these people are satisfied. During his time, may I remind the Finance Minister, the Congress in Bhubaneshwar took a very historical decision about establishing democratic socialism in this country. The basic thing in a socialist society is that society should have control over the means of production and distribution. In democratic socialism force cannot be applied as in communist countries. It has to be done here by persuation, consultation and other democratic methods. It is a defficult task to

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perform. Government cannot have control over agricultural production because at the time of elections these people were propagating that *sahakari kheti* means *sarkari kheti*. That is how they were misleading the people. I know they are very literary people, highly educated but their education is not going to satisfy the masses. They want their needs to be fulfilled.

If we cannot have control over means of agricultural production, we have to adopt some method so that our production is at a level which may meet our requirements. Our position in regard to food production is alarming. In 1961 we imported wheat worth Rs. 129·6 crores. In 1962, it was Rs. 141.12 crores and in 1963, Rs. 183 crores. If this affairs continues lie this, only God can save us. We can depend upon the rest of the world till the conditions are favourable. We may go on importing from other countries? If the world conditions get disturbed, how can you have this wheat imported from other countries? Naturally we have to depend upon our own resources. I want to tell this to the Food Ministry and the Finance Ministry. The food Ministry may be controlled by the Food Ministry but it cannot move by itself without taking the Finance Ministry into confidence. We are importing more than Rs. 125 crores worth of foodgrains every year. We should make a plan that Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 crores of that amount are to be spent in order to help the cultivators so that they may stand on their own legs and meet the requirements of food in the country. But that is not being done. When there is shortage of food, the whole country looks on the Food Ministry in the Centre and they import it from abroad. Is this the way to solve the problem? We have to stand on our own legs. The Finance Ministry has to find funds to help cultivators to grow more. People know that lands are fragmented: they are so many small cultivators who do not have the means to do cultivation in a better manner. He has not got the means; he cannot plough the field at the time required. He does not find seeds at the proper time. Unless he borrows money from the moneylenders he cannot proceed. Therefore, my suggestion in this regard is that you should make your planning in such a way that you provide some tractors for the villagers so that they may be helped, I mean those cultivators who have no ploughs or bullocks or other means of cultivation. Similar help is needed in other things also. You cannot build canals everywhere, because that also requires so many things. Tube-wells are required, but tube-wells cannot be sunk on rocky soils. Therefore, other means have got to be adopted. I have heard Shri Masani as saying that Shri Asoka Mehta told him that within the next ten years, the condition would become easy. I do not know how he says that. (*Interruptions.*)

15.00 hrs.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: He has shown us no Alladin's lamp!

Shri K. N. Pande: These things are beyond our control. Production of food material is not so much extent under our control or we cannot say with certainty that so much can be produced in one year or two or three years. Therefore, we have to depend to a great extent on nature. And therefore, under these conditions to what extent we can help these cultivators is the question. We have to plan and help them at the time when the help is required by them.

The other thing which I want to say is about industrial production. About industrial production we can talk with some amount of certainty, but here although I welcome the measures proposed by the Finance Minister in respect of taxes. But I want to say one thing. It is true that in a socialist economy, the people cannot be allowed to go so high and at the same time the vast majority of the people be allowed to remain at the

lowest level. That cannot be. It is easy to bring those higher people down, but what are we doing to raise the lower people up? Can you prove, or can you give me any instance to show that the income of the lower people has increased? In view of the rising prices, are their emoluments in the shape of salaries of wages enough? These salaries or wages are being consumed by the rising prices and those people are not enjoying the real benefit of the wages or salaries. You have to give some thought to it. I can tell you that if those conditions are not improved, you cannot be sure of industrial production as well. The workers cannot wait for long. I tell you that the only method to deal with this problem is to give subsidy to cultivators. provide the workers with the things of their requirements at subsidised rates and subsidise food material. You cannot help the cultivators, or the cultivators cannot be enthused unless they realise that the State is really at the back of these. It is they who are to be helped.

For example, I can tell you how much encouragement is given to the cultivators. Take sugar industry. It is true that the Food Minister declared here that the price of cane is fixed on the quality basis. It is also true that due to so many reasons the quality of cane is very inferior and the recovery percentage is 9 or something below that. The formula adopted by the Food Ministry is that below or up to 9·4 per cent recovery of sugar the cultivator will be paid Rs. 1·85 per maund of cane. But if that cultivator due to his hard labour is able to increase the recovery percentage what does he get? For example, if the recovery is 9·4 per cent then the poor farmer is getting Rs. 1·85 nP, but after raising the percentage by 4 per cent, he gets only Rs. 1·91 nP, that is only an increase of 6 nP per maund. How can the cultivator be enthused and how can he be encouraged if this is the position? The Finance Ministry should take all these things into consideration. The Food Ministry was trying to achieve the target of 33 lakh tons, but now they are going to achieve only about 24 lakh tons; there is a shortage of 9 lakh tons. Can you imagine how much excise duty have we lost simply because of our wrong policy? If we had increased the cane price at the proper time and made the cane available to the sugar factories the people would not have suffered because of shortage of sugar and also the Government would not have suffered the loss by way of excise duty.

Then, I want to say a few words about the public sector. It is true that under the socialist society, the basic industries should be brought under the control of the society, that is, under the Government. That is true. But why are the industrial relations in the public sector so bad? Well, I like a strong man, if he is strong administratively. I do not like a weak person; I like Shri C. Subramaniam because he seems to be a strong man, but does he himself handle all the factories everywhere? It is the managers, it is the officers who are there on the spot who have to handle the factories. The administration in public sector is so loose that they cannot achieve their target which is fixed. There is something wrong some where and these things have to be studied.

Many people, on sentimental grounds here, cry that such and such an industry should be nationalised and so on. I am not against it. The fact is that if need is felt they should be nationalised but we should also not forget that according to our Constitution, if an industry is to be nationalised, it has to be paid compensation, and you have to find the money for that as well. Moreover, the public sector, as it is going on nowadays, does not create any enthusiasm at least among the workers. I can tell you on behalf of the workers that the workers are not at all enthusiastic about nationalisation seeing the condition in public sector. Therefore, if you bring so many industries under nationalisation

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without bringing existing public sector, we are going to be disappointed at least from the side of workers. Can you imagine that whenever they hear that a certain industry is going to be nationalised they feel that ice-water has been poured on them?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Why should it be so?

Shri K. N. Pande: Because they are seeing the conditions in the public sector so bad. They are seeing the way in which the labour laws are being applied. I recently heared that even Shri Nanda is thinking that labour laws should be relaxed to some extent so far as the public sector is concerned. If the public sector is to be fitted in or built in such a fort, the public sector cannot withstand, or this country cannot achieve the derised result from public sector. I tell you that these conditions have to be improved in order to create enthusiasm among the workers. Unless we make the condition in public sector attractive we cannot get full cooperation from the workers.

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill which is before the House. I congratulate the Finance Minister on some minor concessions that he has been pleased to indicate. The announcement of the Monopolies Commission is a welcome move at the time when we are at the fag-end of our budget programme. These are indications to minimise the vested interests and usher in socialism in the country.

With regard to the Zonal Councils, I would submit that the Zonal Councils are not working effectively. I find that there are border problems between various States. For instance, there is a border problem between Mysore and Maharashtra. I feel that certain areas which are claimed by Maharashtra—Belgaum, Napani, Supa-Karwar and other places. I find that the Zonal Council in this case is not in a position to take a decision. These are matters pending for a number of years, for more than 10 years. The people in both the areas are agitated over this problem. I feel that there is a bitterness, and that bitterness increases because the problem is not solved, one way or the other. The problem should be handled and solved and some decision should be arrived at so that the people in that area may live there peacefully without having languages, neither Kannada or Marathi, are being forced on them by one State or the other.

With regard to the territorial claims of the border States, I feel that it is very necessary that the Government should come to a decision so that justice may be done to those people.

Even with regard to water problems I find that there are disputes between some States. There is a dispute between Maharashtra, Andhra and Mysore, it goes on without any settlement being reached. It is the duty of these zonal councils and the Government to intervene and to see that a fair solution is arrived at so that the interests of one State or the other are not neglected. It is no use keeping these problems hanging there indefinitely. It is very necessary that these problems, these water disputes are solved. The Government should intervene and enable these States to come to a fair settlement so that each State may have its fair share. But I find that the zonal councils and the Government are simply watching things and they are not taking any interest to see that one State or the other does not suffer with regard to its legitimate rights.

Then, Sir, I may refer to the Defence of India Rules. The Defence of India Rules have been amended from time to time to provide for prevention of hoarding and profiteering. Have we succeeded in doing that? Have we succeeded in checking the prices? What do we find with regard to the

prices of wheat and rice? I find that the prices have gone up and the trade has thrown a challenge to the Government. These are problems which concern the common man. It is very necessary to enforce the law in such a way that life does not become unberable to the common citizen.

At the same time, I feel that corruption which is there at all levels should be rooted out. I find that the common man who wants clean administration and is much worried because there is corruption in the administration. The Home Minister promised that the Government would give a clean administration within two years. I think the task before the Government is gigantic. A Herculean effort will have to be made to achieve some success in the matter of removing the corruption which has its deep roots. Let the man in the street feel that all are equal before the Government and law. Let the common man feel that justice is stronger than any individual however strong he may be.

Then, I would like to deal with the problem of unlawful immigrants in Assam. I feel that lakhs of Muslims have come from East Pakistan and settled in Assam and other areas. It is a dangerous situation. Many of them are likely to be fith columnists. Their illegal stay here may bring the whole of India into trouble. Emergency powers have been given by this august House. I would ask the Minister why they are not being used. The Government should take firm steps to see that undesirable persons do not take advantage of our lethargy.

I now come to the question of prohibition. Is it an all-India policy or is it a policy which can differ from place to place, from State to State. In some States they are going back on the policy of prohibition. They have liberalised it and issued permits. I feel that this policy, in order to be realistic, should be an all-India policy. The Government should take a realistic view of the situation and see that it is made effective as a policy through out India. Some decision at the all-India level should be taken in that regard.

Dealing with the judiciary, I feel that the High Courts and Supreme Court should be with the Law Ministry. The learned Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was also pleased to observe that the High Courts and the Supreme Court should be with the Law Department. Why should police and judiciary be with the same Ministry? When it has to deal with law and order, why should the Home Ministry deal with the judiciary also? I feel that the judiciary should be with the Law Ministry and it should be taken away from the Home Ministry.

Then, the emergency is there But this emergency should be felt at all levels. The Minister of Education was pleased to wind up some committees. I feel that the other ministers also should do away with committees which are unnecessary. The Government should try to effect some economy in the expenditure. It is very necessary that we should curtail everything that is superfluous. We should see that our nation becomes self-sufficient with regard to food and other requirements.

On the food front, every effort should be made to see that the nation does not depend on PL. 480 but it depends on its own resources. The agriculturists are demanding tractors. We are not in a position to supply them the necessary implements, tractors and other things. We are not able to supply them the other things that they demand I find that for want of good seeds our potato cultivation has suffered. In Maharashtra, I can say from my experience, potato cultivation has gone down because the agriculturists are not in a position to get good seeds. Potato is a vegetable which is consumed throughout India and by all. It is very necessary that

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potato seeds should be imported from outside India in order to enable the cultivators to have a good produce from their farms. The farmers have suffered because the seeds that are given to them, the seeds from near about Simla, are not good quality seeds. In order to improve the quality it is very necessary that potato seeds should be imported and given to the cultivators.

At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the need for research in agriculture. In my areas, for instance, there are betel leaves gardens. These gardens suffer because the leaves are affected by a disease called "brownish tinge" disease. Many complaints have been made to the department concerned. Some steps should be taken in this direction. Some research should be done to check this disease and effective measures should be taken to deal with it. I find that nothing has been done with the result that betel leaves gardens worth crores of rupees are being damaged. The Government should carry out the necessary research in order to save these leaves from this disease which has very bad effects on them.

Sir, with these remarks, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has become characteristic of the Finance Member of this Government to aim rather high and then meet any opposition by strategic retreat. The concessions he has made through the amendments that he has proposed this morning belie his statement that the stock market has any influence upon his policy. In an age of planning we are still ruled by the fluctuations of the futures market, and it is rather surprising that in spite of the experience that the stock market will always bring unbearable pressure upon Government for more and more relaxation, Government always makes these concessions. Therefore in examining the Finance Bill and its main provisions we must assess whether the provisions in this Bill give effect to our objectives, and to do so the fiscal policy must first come to terms with our economic policy. It is only then that we can decide whether the direction that the fiscal policies give is in consonance with our social objectives or not. Therefore on the three essentials of production, of administration and of egalitarianism I propose to examine what the Finance Bill proposes to do.

There is no doubt—it is accepted widely—that production in this country has suffered very much, particularly agricultural production. Unfortunately, in spite of the experience of many socialist countries or near-socialist countries the Government of India in its planning policies repeated the same error that they did in giving higher priority to industrial development than to basic agricultural production. We did not profit by the experience of Russia or of Yugoslavia. Even at this late stage I do not see any recognition in the policies of Government that the low production, or under production, in the agricultural sector has at all set us thinking in right terms.

Russia is experiencing after many years of planning a situation similar to ours. We know that there is a crisis in agricultural production and who has not heard Khrushchev say that there must be a crash programme of development by the utilisation of the virgin lands in eastern Russia. That, I thought, would be a lesson in experience to our Government; but, as it is, the Finance Bill does not make any special provision to make up this lag in production.

We have in the past many years imported food on an average of Rs. 285 crores per annum. This has been not merely a heavy drain on our resources but has set in motion a feel-

ing of frustration, of dependency, of lack of confidence that we cannot produce food in spite of the experience and the know-how that we are able to get. This crisis, apart from the drain on foreign resources, has also depressed the agricultural class. It has affected in turn the priorities between local consumption and the need for export. Therefore, I thought that the Finance Minister would have given his prior attention to the development of our agriculture so that the basic economy of our country could have been put on a sound basis, and all the distortions that arise therefrom would have been straightened out and set right. It is unfortunate that there is no realisation of this fact. Therefore the Finance Bill on this one account must receive our severe criticism.

It is possible to achieve growth. Growth has been achieved in many countries in spectacular fashion, in Japan, West Germany and some other countries also. But India, because of our planning and social policies, we cannot remain satisfied with mere growth, but must concentrate on a wider aspect of development. When I use the word 'development', I signify not merely economic growth by so much percentage but also the correlative of social change because unless there is a countervailing development of social change along with growth we are not going to achieve socialism by any standard whatever.

It is possible—and the private sector will argue—that the development of social change can come later on; it is necessary at this stage to concentrate on growth. I am afraid that the Government have fallen a victim to this line of argument because they have neglected the main development, the institutional developments that could foster social change almost as rapidly as a counteraction to the economic growth merely as such. Therefore, I would urge the Finance Minister to reconsider to a small extent at least any measure by which he could provide for this development for this social change through institutional development.

I was referring to the need to foster institutional development by the setting up of rural industries so that the village folk can come across the know-how of technical development, by the setting up of co-operative industrial enterprises whereby the larger section of our community can participate in the development of industrial production and by the setting up of co-operatives whereby both in the agricultural and in the industrial sector the village population can also be so educated.

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

Unless this is done, what will happen in this country is what many economists have warned us about, namely, a lopsided development by reason of which there will be severe imbalances not only between those staying in the urban and the rural sectors, but also between agriculture and industry itself.

This country, because of its history, has a tremendous backlog of social inhibitions and of social undesirable customs. We have tried our best in many ways to break through, but no break through can be sufficient, or can be achieved with sufficient success, unless correlative or countervailing economic measures are so provided for the rural sector that the village population can find economic expression.

It is well known that along with urban development, rural development also must go side by side. Unfortunately, the experience of the administration in this respect has been very unhappy. Administration is the key factor in bringing about economic change. Administration in the rural sector is as important as administration in the public

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sector; both these sectors occupy a very important position in our social and economic life. Let us consider for one moment what the result of the administrative success in the rural sector is.

We have a rural works programme initiated whereby we are expected to spend Rs 150 crores in the Third Five Year Plan. It was meant to provide employment to the underdeveloped, to the under-employed and the unemployed to the extent of 100 days in a year per person. We will have an unemployed population by the end of the Third Five Year Plan of 12 million. To add to that is underemployed population of between 15 and 18 million persons. This underemployment and unemployment of such a large number of people is a drag on the economy and whatever progres may be made in some directions, it is bound to be negatived by the consumptive standards of these 30 million people. Therefore, this rural works programme was a welcome innovation inasmuch as it provided employment by investing Rs. 150 crores. But I am sorry to say that during the first three years of the Third Plan only Rs. 6 crores out of Rs. 150 crores have been utilised. That is the performance of the administration charged with a very serious responsibisity.

Now, let us take the question of the public sector. This House has witnessed for some time now the severe criticism about the performance of the public sector. The public sector not merely builds up the infra-structure of our economy but it is our pride and our life line. Therefore, as a socialist, I am very much concerned with the performance of the public sector and with its success. We want it to grow, we want it to become more and more successful inasmuch as we want it to become a model of industrial development in the country. The public sector has neither lived up to its expectations nor to its promises. In the past few years, we have noticed that the public sector has incurred quite a few losses. Apart from the fact that these losses are sometimes natural, in these cases they are not so, they are either because of a lack of good administration or for a lack of planning or for some other reason not acceptable. In 1962-63, all the 46 companies in the public sector made an aggregate loss of Rs. 12·38 crores. If we examine the break-up of the losses, we find that though 11 of these companies made a profit of Rs. 6·4 crores, the remaining 35 companies made a loss of Rs. 23·91 crores. This is a very serious situation. When we consider that it is our policy to expand the public sector, surely one would ask a serious question as to whether in the face of this performance of the public sector any expansion would be justified. Therefore, looking at this performance and keeping in mind the strategic role of the public sector. I would venture to suggest that we may have a moratorium on the expansion of the public sector in the last year of his Plan so that we can concentrate all our energies and utilise financial resources fully in bringing all the public undertakings to a pitch of efficiency, proficiency and also profit. I am sure this suggestion, so unusual, will do a good service to the public sector; for without a corresponding measure of increasing the efficiency it will only bring the public sector to a great disrepute. It is, therefore, to protect the prestige of the public sector that I am making this suggestion that we may have a moratorium and expansion in the last year of the Plan and concentrate all our energies in bringing them up to the full production level and to a full profit-making venture so that when we embark on the Fourth Plan, we shall have the advantage of an efficient administration and a great experience.

Similarly, there is the question of the fiscal measures undertaken by the

Government. I had said earlier that the fiscal policy must come to terms with our economic policy. In the concessions that the Finance Minister made this morning, I do not see any such connection between the two. Rather, I find that the Finance Minister has succumbled to the pressures of the private sector. The concessions that are made in the private sector only help to strengthen the stranglehold of the private sector upon the capital structure of the economy.

Shri Morarka: What are the particular concessions you are referring to?

Shri Alvares: I have got very little time at my disposal.

Shri Morarka: You must tell us.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You give your time, 10 minutes more from the Congress side, to him and he will tell you.

Shri Alvares: I say that will strengthen the strangle-hold of the private sector upon the capital base of the country. In this context I should like to refer to the invitation to the foreign private capital to this country. Nobody can take exception to foreign capital being invested in our country. But we must realise that a foreign capitalist is not coming to invest in this country as a philanthropist, as Mr. Rockfeller said a few days ago, but for his own purpose. It is essentially because there is a surplus of investable foreign private capital in their own home countries that they are seeking foreign markets to invest in. To this there can be no objection. But the concessions that are being made to foreign private capital will have their own repercussions upon the concessions made to indigenous private capital. It would be impossible that foreign capital would be treated with some special concession and indigenous capital would be discriminated against. It would obviously be that both would be treated on a par. But the pressure that these investors are able to exercise through their home countries and through foreign relations, would inevitably result in a great concession being given to private capital in our country. Therefore, in order to get over this difficulty, I venture to suggest that the Government may freeze all dividends in over 5 per cent and for a short duration to channalise the money so accounted through Government agencies for investment. Rather than go a-begging for foreign capital to come into this country, let us first find out what is the total availability in our country. The Government have not made an assessment. Yesterday, while speaking the Finance Minister said how his Ministry had been able to recover about Rs. 80 crores more of income-tax. Whether the original estimate was an under-estimate in order to provide a cushion for operation to our Finance Minister, or it was really a hunt of unaccounted capital in the country, I am not able to say. But it is obvious that, as the American businessmen were told a few day ago, 40 per cent of the entire income-tax is evaded in this country. If that is so and if an estimate can be made of unaccounted money that Government has no contact with, I am sure we should come to a situation where we will find ourselves viable to a large extent. I agree it is difficult for all unaccountable money to be traced by the Government. It is a desperate situation. It is a situation so desperate that this money upsets all price regupasses on the burden to the common man, in particular to those in the fixed income groups.

Therefore, Sir, because it is a desperate situation, we must have a desperate remedy. I would suggest to the Hon. Finance Minister that he mhst consider demonetisation of the currency in order to force ali this unaccountable money to come back once again to the Treasury, whereby the Government can keep an account

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of the total amount of money in circulation in this country.

I understand that the Finance Minister may soy that demonetisation is a costly affair and it may cost anything upto Rs. 2 crores; but it does not matter, because, the money that the Government will be able to get will be many times and much more. What is more important is the psychological climate and the seriousness created by such Government measure. People will realise that Government is serious about socialism.

One last word before I close. The fiscal policy can correct many of the contradictions in our economy if purposeful attempts are made. There is in our fiscal policy the need to resolve the claims of domestic consumption with the need to export and also the need to maintain the standards of living, and at the same time save for investment. Both are not antagonistic and can, and should be harmonised. There should be, Sir, no conflict between private and public sectors. The structure of our economy and developing resources should be so geared that while there is increase in the national wealth and employment, there must also be laid the basis of an egalitarian society where the inequalities pointed out by the Mahalanobis report are eradicted, and the *per capita* national income increases at a rate that will be of some meaning, rather than the sorry story of less than one per cent as it is today

श्रीमती जमुना देवी (झाबुआ) : सभापति महोदय, मैं फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपने कुछ विचार व्यक्त करना चाहती हूं । मैं बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूं कि साल भर में कम से कम आज आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

बजट पास होने की स्थिति में है । जब से हम को आजादी मिली है, बजट पास होते आए हैं और ये बजट हम ने हमेशा जनता की प्रगति के लिये और इस देश के कल्याण के लिये बनाये हैं । हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी का १९६४–६५ का बजट-भाषण ऐसी कल्पनाओं से भरा हुआ है, जैसे कि मुगल गार्डेन के फूल हैं । मुगल गार्डन के फूलों के समान ही सुन्दर कल्पना मैंने इस भाषण में पाई । मुगल गार्डन के फूल बहुत सुन्दर हैं । वैसे ही इस बजट में निर्माण-कार्यों और देश के कल्याण के लिये जो कल्पना की गई है, वह भी बहुत सुन्दर है । लेकिन इन निर्माणकार्यों और कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में से कितनी कार्यान्वित होती हैं, हमें इस को भी देखना जरूरी है ।

टैक्स बढ़ाये जाते हैं और कहा यह जाता है कि जनता के हित के लिये हमें अधिक काम करना है, इस लिये टैक्स बढ़ाना जरूरी है । बजट पास होने के बाद रुपये का वितरण किस ढंग से होता है, सब से पहले मैं उस का एक नमूना पेश करना चाहती हूं और इस सम्बन्ध में शासन के सामने एक सुझाव रखना चाहती हूं ।

बजट पास होने के बाद जब दूसरा ३१ मार्च आ जाता है, तब यह रकम खर्च होने की नौबत आती है । मैंने मध्य प्रदेश में देखा है कि हमारे सरकारी अधिकारी यह चाहते हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी, जैसे भी हो, ३१ मार्च से पहले किसी तरह इस रकम को खर्च किया जाय, चाहे वह काम, जिस के लिये रकम मन्जूर की जाती है, पूरा हो या न हो, । सिवाये इस के कि इस रकम का दुरुपयोग होता है, इस प्रकार रुपया खर्च करने का और कोई अर्थ नहीं है । इस लिये शासन से मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि बजट में जो भी रकम निर्माण-कार्यों के लिये मंजूर की जाती है, वे कार्य पूरे करने के लिये विभाग द्वारा जल्दी से जल्दी स्वीकृति भेजी जानी चाहिये, ताकि कार्य समय पर हों और रकमों का दुरुपयोग न हो, क्योंकि यह जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा होता है ।

आज हम देखते हैं कि इस बजट का असर सब से पहले गवर्नमेंट के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से सम्बन्धित है। अगर कोई ग़लती हुई, तो उस को सुधारना है, बड़े बड़े अफ़सरों की फिर से नियुक्ति करनी है, उन की बड़ी बड़ी तन्ख्वाहों को बढ़ाना है। लेकिन उस के बदले हमारे देश के लोगों को क्या मिलता है, इस ओर हमारा कतई ध्यान नहीं है। जैसा कि आप को मालूम है, इमर्जेंसी का टाइम चल रहा है, लेकिन बड़े बड़े अफ़सरों की तन्ख्वाहें बढ़ाई जा रही हैं। इमर्जेंसी के समय में हम ने बेकाम लोगों को पाल रखा है। यदि दरअसल देश में पैसे की कमी है और जनता पर टैक्स की कमी की जा सकती है, तो सेक्रेटरी, डायरेक्टर और मिनिस्टरों को जो बड़ी तन्ख्वाहें दी जाती हैं, इन बड़े बड़े राजाओं को जो प्रिवी पर्स दिए जा रहे हैं, उन में कमी करनी चाहिये, ताकि जनता पर कम बोझ पड़े।

राजा लोगों को हम इतने बड़े प्रिवी पर्स देते हैं। हम ने वादा किया है और वादा निभाना है। लेकिन समय के अनुसार अगर वादा बदला जाय, तो क्या हर्ज है? ये राजा लोग चुनाव लड़ कर आते हैं। वे उस में भी फायदा उठाते हैं और प्रिवी पर्स का भी फ़ायदा उठाते हैं। यह सब क्या है? देश की इस रकम को, जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई की रकम को, इस ढंग से बेकार लोगों को पालने पर खर्च करने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है।

हिन्दुस्तान में—मैं खासकर मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कहना चाहती हूं—आज ऐसे लोग हैं, जो कि इसी गवर्नमेंट के नौकर हैं, जो कि आज के मंहगाई के जमाने में अठारह रुपये में अपने जीवन का निर्वाह करते हैं। एक तरफ़ सरकार की ओर से यह आन्दोलन चलाया जाता है कि कृषि का विकास किया जाय, कृषि-उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ खेत के मजदूर को क्या मिलता है? पच्चीस रुपये प्रतिमाह जिस में पति-पत्नी दोनों को साल भर तक गुजारा करना पड़ता है। जिस देश में ऐसी स्थिति हो, लोगों को इस ढंग से तन्ख्वाह और मजदूरी मिलती हो, उस देश के लोगों से यदि सरकार यह आशा करे कि वे चाइना और पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला करें, तो यह आश्चर्य की बात ही है।

आज हम को दस तरह की खाने की चीजें चाहियें—डबल रोटी, टोस्ट चाहिये, मक्खन चाहिये, अंडे चाहियें, सब कुछ चाहिये। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ एक समाज है, जो सिर्फ दाल-रोटी खाना चाहता है, किन्तु आज हम उस के लिये बिल्कुल नहीं सोचते हैं। इस समाज के लोगों को जिन्दा रहने के लिए कम से कम दाल-रोटी तो नसीब हो।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में बताया कि हम अनाज सस्ता नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि उस का असर किसानों पर पड़ेगा, उन का उत्साह कम होगा और इस कारण उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगी। हम देखते हैं कि जब किसान की फसल आती है, तो अनाज इतना सस्ता हो जाता है कि किसान को सही ढंग से मुआवजा और पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है। किसान को जिन चीजों की जरूरत होती है, वे सब मंहगी मिलती हैं और उस का अनाज सस्ते भाव पर व्यापारियों के पास चला जाता है। जब किसान को जरूरत होती है, तो उस का वही अनाज उस को दुगनी कीमत पर मिलता है। इस लिये सरकार को अनाज के भाव कम करने की ओर कुछ ध्यान चाहिए, ताकि इस देश की जनता जिंदा रह सके और देश की हर एक मुसीबत के समय में मजबुत और सशक्त हो कर उस का मुकाबला कर सके।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान आदिवासियों की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं। आज हमारे आदिवासी बिल्कुल लावारिस लोग है। उन को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। जैसे हर विभाग के कांन्टिजेंसी में रकम रखी जाती

[श्रीमती जमुना देवी]

है, वैसे ही आदिवासियों के हित के लिये थोड़ी सी रकम मंजुर कर दी ज ती है । जैसा कि मैं ने अभी बताया है, ३१ मार्च से पहले रकम को खर्च करना पड़ता है, चाहे उस का दुरुपयोग हो और कार्य पूरे नहीं होते हैं । कि यदि रकम लेप्स होती है, तो उस का कोई उपयोग नहीं है । आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में हम को रिजर्वेशन दिया गया । हम चुनाव लड़ कर यहां आ गए । लेकिन क्या रिजर्वेशन यह है कि उस एरिया के लोगों को पीने को पानी न मिले, उस एरिया के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य-लाभ के लिये कोई व्यवस्था न की जाय, उस एरिया के लोगों के लिये कोई उद्योग-धंधे न खोले जायें ? मैं आपका ध्यान अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी के लोगों की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं । दो फाइव-यीयर प्लान खत्म हो गए और तीसरा चल रहा है । करीब पन्द्रह साल हो गए, लेकिन अब भी झाबुआ में पीने के पानी की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है । कोई प्लान बनाते वक्त इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि क्या अमुक क्षेत्र के लोगों को पानी की जरूरत है, क्या उन को चिकित्सा की सुविधाओं की जरूरत है । लेकिन अफ़सरों के दिमाग से सारे प्लान बनते हैं । दिल्ली की बड़ी बड़ी कोठियों में बैठ कर जो प्लान बनाये जाते हैं, वे ग्रामीण जनता के हित के प्लान नहीं हो सकते हैं । ये जो बड़े बड़े सेक्रेटरी और डायरेक्टर हैं, उन को क्या अनुभव है ? इन्होंने कभी भूख सही नहीं है, इन्होंने कभी पैदल कांटो पर चल कर देखा नहीं है । इन को पता नहीं है कि ग़रीबों के दु:ख-दर्द क्या होते हैं । उनकी आवश्यकता क्या है ?

आप को मालुम होगा कि मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में आज भी तालाब का सड़ा पानी पिया जा रहा है । इस के बारे में मैं ने शासन को और हैल्थ मंत्राणी जी को कई बार पत्र लिखे । उन पत्रों के जवाब में कहा जाता है कि यह तो आप के यहां के मिनिस्टर का काम है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि हम लोग आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है । आज आदिवासी इतने दुखी हो गए हैं कि उस का परिणाम आज शासन के सामने आ रहा है । हमारा शासन इतना पैसा खर्च करता है और इतनी लोगों की भलाई सोचता है लेकिन हमारे जनसंघ के भाई तथा दूसरी पार्टियों के भाई हमारे शासन की गलतियां का फायदा उठा कर उनको गलत रास्ते पर ले जाते हैं । ये उनके तौर तरीके हैं ....

श्री बड़े : तभी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी छोड़ कर आप कांग्रेस में आ गई हैं ।

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : ये जन संघी लोग पवित्र दीये का निशान बता कर भोले भाले आदिवासियों को धोखे में डालते हैं । घर का पवित्र दीया, देवी देवताओं का दीया दिखा कर भोले भाले आदिवासियों से वोट अपनी पेटी में डलवा कर उनको धोखा देते हैं ...

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय (देवास) : बैल कागज के हैं ।

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : बैल कागज के नहीं हैं, वे सही बैल हैं जिनकी मेहनत खा कर आप बोलते हैं ...

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : झोंपड़ी छोड़ कर ....

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : कछवाय साहब, आपको बहुत बोलना आता है आप चुपचाप बैठिए ।

सभापति महोदय : उत्साह को थोड़ा रोकना चाहिये ।

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : वित्त मंत्री से मैं निवेदन करूंगी कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये, जब भी योजना का पैसा खर्च किया जाय, विशेष तौर से योजना बनाई जाय ।

ट्राइबल ब्लाक्स को आप लें । श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर आदिवासी विभाग की मंत्राणी बन गई हैं । वह इन एरियाज को अभी देख कर आई हैं । उन क्षेत्रों में अभी तक कोई ठोस कदम ऐसे नहीं उठाये गये हैं जिनसे वहां के रहने वाले लोगों को रोटी रोजी मिले, उनकी समस्यायें हल हों । ट्राइबल ब्लाक्स खुले जरूर हैं । मैं यह भी मानती हूं कि जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं, उनमें से बेरोजगारी कुछ हद तक जरूर दूर हुई है । लेकिन कितने मजदूरों की, कितने लोगों की, गरीब लोगों की, भूखे लोगों की हालत खुशहाल हुई है, यह क्या कभी आपने देखा है ? यह कभी देखा नहीं गया है । क्या कुछ सोचा गया है, क्या काम दिये गये हैं, इसको भी आप देखें । कहा गया है कि मुर्गी पालो । इस विज्ञान के युग में क्या काम दिया है ? कहा गया है कि बढ़ई का काम करो, बसूले से लकड़ी छील छील कर फर्नीचर बनाओ । फर्नीचर की चीजें जब खरीदने का वक्त आता है तो जो अफसर लोग हैं, वे इन लोगों के द्वारा बनाया गया फर्नीचर नहीं खरीदते हैं । दूसरी जगहों का बना हुआ फर्नीचर ले लेते हैं और वहां से लेते हैं, जहां से उनको कमीशन मिलता है । वहां से वे सड़ी सड़ी चीजें ले लेते हैं । इसके कई नमूने, कई उदाहरण आपको मध्य प्रदेश में देखने को मिल सकते हैं ।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आदिवासी लोगों की हालत को आप देखें । बीस रुपये में एक लड़का आज की स्थिति में खाकर रहता है । गवनमेंट ने स्कालरशिप लड़कों को दिये हैं लेकिन आज की जो स्थिति है, उसके अनुसार उनमें परिवर्तन नहीं किया है, वृद्धि नहीं की है । गांव का लड़का बीस रुपये खाता है और जो कालेज में लड़का पढ़ता है उसको भी बीस रुपये ही मिलते हैं । रिजर्वेशन सर्विसिस में आपने इनके लिए रखा है । लेकिन वह इस स्थिति में पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में आएगा कैसे, यह नहीं देखा गया है । यह नहीं देखा गया है कि उन लड़कों की हालत क्या है, क्या खाकर वे आ सकते हैं, कैसे बलवान और तन्दुरुस्त बन सकते हैं । इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं, इन पर आपने कभी नहीं सोचा है । आज सरकार जो भी हमारे कल्याण के कार्य कर रही है, उसके तौर तरीकों में तबदीली होनी चाहिये । शासन को चाहिये कि वह निर्णय करे कि कितने दिनों में इन आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की हालत वह सुधार कर बतायेगा, कितने दिनों में आदिवासी लोगों की हालत सुधार पर आ सकेगा । हजारों लाखों रुपये आपने खर्च किये हैं और कह रहे हैं, इसको मैं मानती हूं । लेकिन इतना होने के बावजूद भी जो भील है, उसकी वही लंगोटी है, जो पहले हुआ करती थी, वैसी ही उसकी हालत है जैसी पहले हुआ करती है । उसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं आया है । शासन को इस ओर खास कर सतर्कता से ध्यान देना चाहिये । आदिवासियों के साथ आज कोई खिलवाड़ हमें नहीं करनी है । उनके साथ बहुत खिलवाड़ हो चुकी है । बाहर से रिफ्युजी आ रहे हैं, लेकिन ये सदियों से रिफ्युजी बने लोग जो पड़े हुए हैं, इनकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । मैं यह नहीं कहती कि हम उन रिफ्यजीज की जो आ रहे हैं, मदद न करें । हमें जरूर उनकी मदद करनी चाहिये । लेकिन इनका भी हमें ध्यान रखना है ताकि शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनी रह सके ।

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रिजर्वेशन हुआ है । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के जो अफसर हैं जिनकी बदौलत आज इन आदिवासियों को जंगल में जाकर रहना पड़ रहा है, उनमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है, उनके वही पुराने तौर तरीके हैं, वही पुराना रवैया है, इनके प्रति वही शोषण का सारा तरीका आज भी चल रहा है । ऐसी स्थिति में आदिवासियों की हालत कैसे अच्छी हो सकती है ? मैं चाहती हूं शासन उन क्षेत्रों में अच्छे ढंग से, उचित तरीके से काम करे और अच्छे अच्छे अफसर नियुक्त करके वहां भेजे । अफसरों के बल पर ही यह व्यवस्था सुधरने

[श्रीमती जमुना देवी]

वाली नहीं है । अशासकीय संस्थायें जो हैं, उनकी सहायता भी आपको लेनी चाहिये, उनकी मदद भी आपको करनी चाहिये और उनको भी इन कार्यों में आपको लगाना चाहिये ताकि ये लोग उन लोगों के कहने में न आयें जो इनको गलत रास्ते पर डालते हैं । अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो सही तौर से इनका विकास होगा और सही नागरिक बन कर ये आगे आयेंगे, अच्छे बन कर आपके सामने आयेंगे ।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी जी यहां नहीं हैं । उनका तो स्वास्थ्य बहुत अच्छा है । मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि ईश्वर उनका स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रखे । लेकिन देश की जनता के स्वास्थ्य की आज कोई चिन्ता नहीं की जाती है । मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूं । दूसरी योजना में बेरी कंस्टिट्यूएंसी के लिए एक एम्बूलेंस मंजूर की गई थी । वह आज तक भी नहीं आई है । तीसरा प्लान चालू है, लेकिन उसका अभी तक भी कुछ पता नहीं है । हजारों महिलायें देहातों में जिन के अस्पताल आने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है मर गई हैं । लेकिन अभी तक इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री महोदय को भी मैं पत्र लिख चुकी हूं लेकिन कुछ भी इसके बारे में नहीं हुआ है । उनको कोई चिन्ता ही नहीं है ।

प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्ज जितने हैं, वे कितने डारे खाली पड़े हैं । वहां पर दवाइयां नहीं है । मिडवाइव्ज वहां पर नहीं, स्टाफ नहीं हैं ।

जब देश के लोगों को अच्छा खाना और अच्छी सारी जो दूसरी चीजें हैं नहीं मिलती हैं तो बहुत मुश्किल होता है और उनका सहयोग नहीं मिल पाता है । स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय देश के लोगों को अच्छा भोजन, अच्छे खाद्य पदार्थ जिनमें मिलावट न हो, उपलब्ध करे तो उसकी अवश्यकता ही होगी ।

अध्यक्षीय जनता आज बहुत दुखी है..

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें ।

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : साल भर में एक बार तो बोलने का मौका मिला है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप तरह चौदह मिनट बोल चुकी हैं ।

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : बहुत अच्छा ।

15.55 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* PREPARATORY MEETING FOR SECOND AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shri Swaran Singh will make a brief statement.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the House is aware, India participated in the meetings of Ministers recently held in Djakarta in preparation for the Second Afro-Asian Conference. I had the honour of being the leader of the Indian Delegation which consisted of the Indian Ambassador to the UAR, officials of the External Affairs Ministry and our *Charge d' Affaires* in Djakarta. The meeting was held from April 10th to 15th. 22 countries participated; of these 17 were from the first Afro-Asian Conference held in Bandung in 1955. The five other countries were new participants.

The meeting of Ministers discussed the question of the venue, the timing, the agenda and the composition of the Second Afro-Asian Conference. On all these matters, except for some difference of opinion about the composition of the Conference, agreement was reached in consonance with the views of the Indian Delegation.

With regard to the timing, for an important conference of this kind we felt that sufficient time should be allowed for necessary adequate preparations. We proposed that for this reason and because of the preoccupation with other important conferences this year, the Second Afro-Asian Conference should be held in April, 1965, on the 10th anniversary of the Bandung Conference. That would be a

fitting to the historic Afro-Asian Conference held in Bandung, Indonesia, in April, 1955. Our view was that the impact of this, particularly on the new countries which would be participating, would be of considerable importance. However, since some of the iountries did not find the month of April convenient, it was agreed to have the Conference on March 10, 1965.

The second proposal of the Indian Delegation with regard to the venue of the Conference was also unanimously accepted by the meeting. In my opening speech I had stated that as the First Afro-Asian Conference was held in Asia, the Second should be held in Africa. There was complete agreement on this, and it was left to the African countries, who would consider this question in the Organiza'ion of African Unity, in which particular country it would be be held. We expect to have this decision in the course of the next two or three weeks.

With regard to the Agenda, the views of the Indian Delegation with some minor modifications were accepted by the Conference. The agenda has reflected, by and large, our own thinking on matters of current international interest.

With regard to the composition of the Conference, apart from the countries about which there was no disagreement, the Indian Delegation specifically proposed that Malaysia and the USSR be invited. With regard to Malaysia, the Indian Delegation felt that because of geographical and other considerations Malaysia should be invited to the Conference.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Well done.

Shri Swaran Singh: However, because of objections from certain Delegations, this issue was deferred for later consideration. The meeting expressed the hope that the obstacle which prevented reaching a consensus on the invitation to Malaysia would be eliminated, and that an invitation would be extended as soon as possible. The Indian Delegation took a firm and unequivocal stand on the question of the invitation to Malaysia and asked for their views to be recorded on this issue. On the Indian proposal to invite the USSR, the meeting was not in a position to take a final decision. Our view that the matter should be decided by the Heads of States and Governments when the Summit Conference takes place has been incorporated in the final communique of the meeting.

I lay on the Table of the House for the information of the hon. Members the following documents:—

(a) Text of the opening statement made by me. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2739/64].

(b) Text of the speech on the question of participation by the USSR in the next Afro-Asian Conference. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2740/64].

I also place on the Table of the House the aproved final communique of the Preparatory Conference. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2741/64].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification, while I welcome the stand taken by our Delegation in regard to Malaysia and the Soviet Union, may I know whether the Chinese Delegation made insidious attempts at fraternization with the Indian Delegation and whether the Indian Delegation led so ably by Sardar Swaran Singh resisted those advances and overtures by the Chinese Delegation?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, the objective statement would be that China was opposed to extending an invitation either to Malaysia or to the U.S.S.R. and there was this very violent difference between the stands taken by the two Delegations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would like to know whether there was an

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

attempt at fraternization by the Chinese Delegation with the Indian Delegation.

Mr. Chairman: The time for this statement is taken in the midst of discussion on Finance Bill, as a matter of concession to the Members. The honourable Members may take other opportunities for having a full discussion later. I cannot allow much time for clarifications or discussion on this statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I just wanted to know whether the Chinese Delegation made an attempt at fraternization with the Indian Delegation and, if so whether the Indian Delegation resisted the overtures and advances made by the Chinese Delegation. I hope the Minister knows what fraternization is.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would say that there was no such attempt and therefore no great resistance from me was necessary. They were fully aware of the state of relationship between the two countries. The relations, I would say, were just correct in the sense that we were around a Conference table and there was no occasion for any direct contact between the Chinese Delegation and ours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No dinner and no banquets!

Shri Bade (Khargone): While congratulating Sardar Swaran Singh on the success he achieved there, I want to ask who were the parties opposed to Malaysia coming to the Conference.

Shri Swaran Singh: On this issue, I have already mentioned that China was one of the countries; Indonesia was another. Unfortunately this proposal of ours was not even supported by Pakistan, who has diplomatic relations with Malaysia, and this came to us as a disappointment.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): In order to remove a small misunderstanding may I ask . . .

Mr. Chairman: I hope the Members understand my difficulty. This sort of a thing cannot be allowed any further. There are Members who are wanting to talk on the Finance Bill. This morning, you were aware that 17½ hours were allowed for discussion on the Finance Bill and now . . .

Shri Nath Pai: By this time he could have replied to my question.

Mr. Chairman: I call upon Shri Bhanja Deo.

16.03 hrs.

FINANCE BILL—*contd.*

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): I must congratulate the Finance Minister for the climate that he has created for the foreign investment to come to India or for the foreign investors to come forward and invest in India. A very high-powered body of foreign investors from America led by Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (Jr.) which is in India now is a proof that we are creating in this country a climate for participation of foreign capital. I am happy to say that this is a good augury for this country. I would like to say—I will come to this subject later on in detail—that similar better climate should have been created for the home participants also to take greater interest in the capital investment in our country.

Sir, coming to the middle-class people, I feel, they are a little hard-hit by this budget. I would, in that respect, draw the attention of the honourable Finance Minister to one or two anomalies that arise in regard to Compulsory Deposit Scheme and the Annuity Scheme. If it had been decided to scrap this Compulsory Deposit Scheme, I would have been happy if the money deposited by these people had been refunded to them either in cash or by means of

negotiable bonds which, if they do not want to take the interest benefit, could be transferred to others.

While speaking in reply to the general discussion on the budget, the honourable Finance Minister stated that when the final accrual of the deposit scheme is taken into account that will be added to the world income or the income of the individual or of the company. At that time, what little interest they would have got during this period will be eventually mopped up by the Government, if the taxation at a later time goes up, as it is bound to go up. That is why, I would urge the honourable Finance Minister to realise the difficulty, especially of the middle class people and try to give them some relief by adjustment here or there.

I would take up another aspect which does not create a very happy atmosphere for investment, especially about the mining sector in regard to which a few concessions were announced by the honourable Finance Minister today.

In this context, I would refer to the policy of Government—I would give only one instance—relating to the export of manganese ore. The Minister of International Trade told us in the Consultative Committee that to boost our export trade there would be barter of steel and other goods. I am not for barter of steel, as the hon. Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering said the other day while answering a question, because it leads to shady deals and also encouragement of black-marketing. But if we want to create an atmosphere for development of this industry, this policy matter should be decided by the Cabinet once for all and implemented; not that one Minister, like the Minister of International Trade, expresses the view that they would have barter on steel while another, the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering, says that there would be no barter on steel and that they would rather encourage subsidy. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister as well as of the House to this. In policy matters like this, when two important Ministries hold different views, we can well imagine how conducive it will be for the growth of trade.

Now I come to another important mater which has drawn considerable attention, that is, about the rise in prices. Of course, we will monetarily achieve the planned targets even at these high prices, but I doubt if our actual achievement will be commensurate with that, considering the fact that there has been a 30 per cent rise in prices, as indicated in the *Statesman* of 11th April, 1964 where they have made a survey showing how prices have risen during the last year by nearly 30 per cent—I will not go into details of the considerable rise in prices in foodgrains and other items because that will take considerable time. Unless there is a curb on soaring prices, whatever we may invest to generate development according to our plans, we may be achieving the target monetarily, but physically that will not be so, because the prices of practically all commodities and services will go up and that will mop up our investments in this sector.

Then I come to another important matter, transport. Transport, as you would have noticed, has for the last so many years been the victim both of indirect and direct taxation, both by the Centre as well as by the States. That is why now we have to decide once for all if our transport economy is to develop in keeping with our plans, because transport plays a very important role in a country of our dimensions, particularly so if our rural economy is to develop.

In this context, I would urge that the time has come to have an Inter-State Commission, like the one in America, representing the different States, transport industry and our

[Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo]

Central Government also, to project their respective views and then come to a conclusion as to how best the transport economy is to be developed, so that there are no bottlenecks and transport as a whole develops for the betterment of the country.

In this context, I am glad the hon. Minister while speaking on the Finance and Planning Demands yesterday stated that the prices of cars and spare parts required for them are also very high. Though we manufacture about 50,000 chassis for trucks, that is not enough. Though at one time, a car was considered a luxury, in the present context it is not so, because when we are living in a technological age, or air age or atomic age, whatever we call it we have to think of fast modes of transport. That is why a cheaper car is essential. What price we pay for our cars indigenously manufactured? If there had been no ban on imports, probably we would have got for the same price far better and bigger cars. But unfortunately, because we have not got that situation, industry has not developed in the country. That is why we have to forgo the benefit of a cheaper car which would give relief not only to industry but to our defence and other allied matters.

Then there is another matter. When there is a change in the policy regarding petrol and petroleum products as a result of which there is a windfall in revenue for the State exchequer, that benefit is not passed on to the consumer. When we say that we are living in a socialist pattern of society, the benefit that accrues to the State by such policy changes at least a portion of it, should have been passed on to the consumer. That would have been a happy feature so that the consumer has the benefit of a reduction in the price of petroleum products used in the transport economy of the country.

Lastly, as I had said earlier, when we have created a favourable atmosphere or climate for foreign investments here, we have to examine if the same incentive is there for our indigenous capital also. With the tax on dividends, tax on bonus shares and various other things, will there be incentive for our local capital, specially in the corporate sector? We know capital is very shy to invest money in the corporate sector because of certain inhibitions like the risk involved in new ventures.

16.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

A financier always prefers to invest in a field where he will get quick returns without involving himself in risks. That is why we find capital is very shy, and people instead of investing in the corporate sector, try to invest in ventures which yield them quick profits without any risk. If we have to promote capital growth and investment in the corporate sector, it is for the hon. Minister to consider whether they do not deserve a little more sympathy and incentives than what he has already announced.

Having said this, I am very happy that we are now trying to invite the growth of indigenous as well as foreign capital. I hope the present Budget will give them the needed incentive and both the corporate sector and the private sector would do their utmost for the growth of trade and industry in the country.

श्री बड़े : (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आज फ़ाइनेंस बिल हमारे सामने विचार के लिए पेश है । पहले तो दरअसल हमें यह विचार करना चाहिए कि वाक़ई में क्या कुछ टैक्सेज लगाने की ज़रूरत है और यदि टैक्सेज लगाने की जरूरत है तो क्यों है ? अभी हमारे मसानी साहब ने कहा कि बहुत सा ओवर

ऐस्टिमेशन होता है ओवर बजटिंग होती है। मेरे पास पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की १९६३-६४ की २२वी रिपोर्ट है जिसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :—

	Receipts			Expenditure		
	Budget	Actual	Variations	Budget	Actuals	Variations
Revenue 1956-57	527.39	591.15	63.76	545.43	479.89	-47.54
Account 1960-61	919.65	971.77	52.12	980.35	921.93	-58.42
1961-62	1017.95	1136.74	118.79	1023.52	1011.88	-11.64
Capital 1956-57				316.75	275.87	-40.88
Account 1960-61				444.41	406.43	-37.98
1961-62				528.87	436.33	-92.54

The excess of actuals over the budget estimates under 'Revenue Receipts' and the shortfall in 'Expenditure on Capital Account' as compared with the budget provision have been substantially greater in 1961-62 than during the two earlier years shown above.

इस साल भी अगर यही परिस्थिति हो तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस साल भी बजट में ओवर ऐस्टिमेशन औफ़ दी बजट एण्ड एक्सपेंडीचर है। मतलब यह हुआ कि खर्चे का ज्यादा बजट करना और आमदनी का कम करना, इस वजह से यह टैक्सेज लगाने पड़ते हैं। वास्तविकता यह है कि यह टैक्सेज का बजट है। यह बजट दरअसल हमारे भूखे, नंगों के वास्ते है या यह श्रीमन्तों के वास्ते है ? आज हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या भूख व बेकारी की है। भूख निवारण की आज देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। भूख के ऊपर ही यहां की सब पोलिटिकल पार्टीज चलती हैं। अभी श्री होमी दाजी ने जो कि इन्दौर से आते हैं उन्होंने परसों देश की भूख व बेकारी का जिक्र किया। वे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को बिलौंग करते हैं। जहां जहां भख होती है, जहां मजदूर व किसान भूखा होता है वहां यह कम्युनिस्ट लोग जल्दी जाते हैं। और ऐसी जगहों पर वे अधिक पनपते हैं। श्री होंमी दाजी इंदौर से लोकसभा में चुन कर आये हैं और वह यहां हिन्दू महासभा की सपोर्ट पर आये हैं। इसी प्रकार झाबुआ से मेरी बहन श्रीमती जमुना देवी जो यहां लोकसभा में आई हैं तो वह पहले सोशलिस्ट थीं, अब वे कांग्रेसी हो गयी हैं। उन को भी मालूम है कि वहां पर जनसंघ क्यों जीता। उन्होंने जो यह बताया कि जनसंघ ने वहां दीपक, दीपक बतलाया तो ऐसी बात नहीं है। दरअसल वहां की जनता में भूख और भुखमरी फैली हुई है। जब आदिवासी देखते हैं कि उनकी भूख की बीमारी एक डाक्टर से अच्छी नहीं होती है तो वे दूसरे डाक्टर के पास जाते हैं। जब उनकी भूख का इन्तजाम एक डाक्टर से नहीं होता है तो वह दूसरे डाक्टर के पास जाते हैं। पहले सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने भूख निवारण का नारा लगाया था और यह नारा लगा कर कि हम जनता की भूख मिटायेंगे, यह बहन जी सोशलिस्ट एम० एल० ए० होकर आई थीं। इसलिए यह कहना कि जनसंघ वाले महज दीपक, दीपक बोलते हैं यह बात उनकी सही नहीं है।

देखना हमें यह चाहिए कि यह बजट भूख निवारण का बजट है या यह बजट फाइनेंस बिज पोलिटिकल उद्देश्य को सिद्ध करने के लिए है। आज क्या हालत हो रही है ? जहां हम को २३ गज कपड़ा चाहिए वहां केवल १३ गज कपड़ा प्रति व्यक्ति मिलता है और जहां दस औंस प्रति व्यक्ति दूध चाहिए वहां केवल ५ औंस ही मिलता है। जहां कम

[श्री बड़े]

से कम आमदनी प्रति व्यक्ति की रोजाना एक रुपया होनी चाहिए वहां अभी आपने देखा कि ७ आने और तीन आने का झगड़ा इसी पार्लियामेंट में चल रहा था। ऐसी परिस्थिति में किसानों को क्या मिलेगा इसका कोई संकेत या नक़शा इस फ़ाइनेंस बिल में देखने को नहीं मिलता है। दरअसल हमारे इस बजट में इसका कोई प्राविजन किया ही नहीं प्रतीत होता है। जब हम इस फ़ाइनेंस बिल को देखते हैं तब ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि माननीय श्री कृष्णमाचारी का बजट एक भूल भुलैय्या है और उसमें मालूम नहीं पड़ता कि किधर जायेगा और किधर नहीं जायेगा। उन्होंने फ़ाइनेंस बिल के ऊपर अपने बहुत से अमेंडमेंट भी डाल दिये हैं लेकिन उनमें भी प्रतीत नहीं होता कि दरअसल में उनका क्या उद्देश्य है। पहले तो कम्पनीज को इस्कुईज आउट करने का बजट बनाया और अब उसमें उन्होंने बहुत सी रिआयतें दे दी हैं ताकि कम्पनीज फिर पनपें।

दरअसल में यह जो प्राइसेज बढ़ती हैं उनका कारण क्या है? हम को इस फ़ाइनेंस बिल को गवर्नमेंट की डिवलेयर्ड पालिसी के टचस्टोन पर टैस्ट करके देखना चाहिए और उसके लिए तीन टैस्ट होने चाहिएं।

(i) First test is whether it will arrest the inflation.

(ii) whether it will increase the production.

(iii) whether it will raise the standard of living.

पहला टैस्ट तो यह होना चाहिए कि क्या यह इनफ्लेशन को रोकेगा? दूसरे यह कि क्या इससे उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी और तीसरे यह कि क्या इसके द्वारा जीवन-स्तर ऊंचा उठेगा।

इस बजट में कम्पनी को इस्कुईज आउट करने की इच्छा रही है। मैं भी नहीं चाहता हूं कि इस देश में पूंजीपति लोग ही पैसा बनाते जायें और वही अपनी मोनोपलीज क़ायम रक्खें। मैं यह भी नहीं चाहता हूं कि हमारे गरीब लोग भूखे रहें। लेकिन जैसा कि अभी स्वतन्त्र पार्टी और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बीच प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर को ले कर काफ़ी झगड़ा चला। कम्युनिस्ट भाई तो कहते हैं कि यह प्राइवेट कम्पनीज को बिल्कुल ख़त्म कर देना चाहिए जबकि हमारे मसानी साहब चाहते हैं कि इन कम्पनियों को फ्री हैंड दिया जाये। मेरा इस बारे में मत है कि सरकार को इसके बीच का एक मार्ग अपनाना चाहिए, बैलेंस रखना चाहिए। कम्पनीज भी होनी चाहिए, कैपीटल भी बढ़ना चाहिए और उसके साथ ही यह भी ज़रूरी है कि पूंजी बढ़ने के लिए उनको आवश्यक उत्तेजन भी सरकार की ओर से मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन इसके साथ ही हमें यह चीज नहीं भुलानी होगी कि वह पैसा केवल उन्हीं पूंजीपतियों में ही केन्द्रित न हो जाय बल्कि वह नीचे के तबक़े के लोगों में भी वितरित हो और उनका जीवन सुधरे। अगर इसका ध्यान रखा जाता है तो मैं कहता हूं कि यह बजट और फ़ाइनेंस बिल अच्छा है लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि यह बीच का दृष्टिकोण और एक बैलेंस्ड दृष्टिकोण इसमें रखा नहीं गया है। यह ज़रूर हुआ है कि जो मध्यमवर्ग है वह यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर निकाल देने से और सी० डी० एस० निकाल देने से शासन को धन्यवाद दे रहा है। लेकिन सरकार ने इसके साथ ही ऐक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स लगा दिया है। अब इतने बड़े बजट में इस टैक्स से केवल ६ लाख रुपया आया है। यह टैक्स क्यों लगा दिया? चीज यह है कि मुरारजी देसाई ने सी० डी० एस० लगाया और गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर लगाया तो उनको इन्होंने ख़त्म कर दिया और श्री मुरार जी ने ऐक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स

खत्म कर दिया था उसको श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने फिर से लगा दिया । गये साल में जब बजट पेश हुआ था तब ऐक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स के ऊपर बहुत होहल्ला किया गया था और यह कहा गया था कि यह ६ लाख रुपये का ऐक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स क्यों लगाते हो । उम्मीद तो यह की जाती थी कि श्री कृष्णमाचारी के समय में टैक्सेज में कुछ कमी की जायगी । हम सोचते थे कि किरोसीन आयल पर टैक्स कुछ कम किया जायगा और दूसरे टैक्सों में भी कुछ कमी की जायगी लेकिन हमारी आशा दुराशा साबित हुई ।

इमरजेंसी के कारण बजट में बहुत बढ़ती हुई है और वह १८३६ करोड़ से बढ़ कर २०६५ करोड़ हो गया है। सन् १६५०-५१ में बजट ४०५ करोड़ था, १६६०-६१ में बजट ८७७ करोड़ रुपये हो गया और १६६२-६३ में वह बढ़ कर १२३६ करोड़ हो गया था और अब एक दम २०६५ करोड़ का बना दिया गया है । यह वार और इमरजेंसी के कारण इतना बढ़ाया गया है । शासन कहता है कि हमको पैसा चाहिए । लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि ग़रीब जनता की मंहगाई और टैक्सों की भरमार से कमर टूट रही है । अगर किरोसीन आयल व अन्य टैक्सों में वित्त मंत्री जी ने कुछ राहत दी होती तो हम समझते कि श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने गरीबों को कुछ राहत दी लेकिन ऐसा इन्होंने कुछ भी नहीं किया है । श्री मुरारजी के बारे में एक बड़ा होहल्ला चल रहा था कि उन्होंने गरीबों पर टैक्सों का बहुत अधिक बोझ डाल दिया है तो वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय भी उस क्रिटिसिज्म से अपने को बचा नहीं सकते हैं । फर्क इतना है कि जिधर से उन्होंने कपड़ा काटा था, उधर से न काट कर इन्होंने दूसरी तरफ़ से काटा है । उन्होंने इधर उधर कुछ पैचेज लगाये हैं लकिन वह बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त हैं । जहां तक बजट टैक्सेशन का सवाल है वास्तविकता यह है कि "व्हौट मुरारजी देसाई हैज सोन, टी० टी० के० इज रीपिंग ऐज हार्वेस्ट । श्री कृष्णमाचारी का बजट भी गये साल के मुरारजी भाई के बजट के समान प्रतीत होता है । गये साल में जो टैक्स लगाये गये थे वह वैसे के वैसे ही रखे गये हैं । लेकिन मेरा उनसे इतना निवेदन अवश्य है कि उनको यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं उनका फ़ायदा लोगों को मिल भी रहा है या नहीं । मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जनता को उसका फायदा मिल नहीं रहा है । कहावत यह चरितार्थ हो रही है" । "अंधी पीसती है और कुत्ता रोटी खाता है । तभी हम देख रहे हैं कि यह करप्शन है, ओवर ऐक्सपेंडीचर है, बड़े बड़े भवन, योजना भवन आदि बने हैं और अनाप शनाप कामों में जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई के पैसे का अपव्यय हो रहा है ।

मैं आपको भिलाई का एक किस्सा बतलाता हूं । भिलाई स्टील प्रोजेक्ट की यह बात है :

"An order for brick-making machine with the Trade Representative of the USSR in India was placed on 5th July, 1957. The machines costing Rs. 54,000 were received in January, 1958,; and for their operation two electric motors costing Rs. 11,500 were purchased."

लेकिन वह मशीन वैसी की वैसी ही पड़ी हुई है । ५४,००० रुपये की लागत की वह मशीनें सन् १६५८ में यहां रिसीव हो गई थीं लेकिन वह अभी तक भिलाई में वैसी की वैसी ही पड़ी हुई हैं । जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई के पैसे को इस तरह से जाया किया जाता है । शासन को गम्भीरतापूर्वक इधर ध्यान देना चाहिए । इस तरह का ओवर ऐक्सपेंडीचर और फ़ालतू ऐक्सपेंडीचर नहीं होना चाहिए । शासन को इस बारे में सतर्कता दिखानी चाहिए ।

[श्री बड़]

इसी तरह सन् १९६१ की बात मैं बतलाता हूं :

"An excess payment of £6,000 was made to the consultants, and another case of paying to the consultants £27 was objected to. But in 1964, the file in the Ministry is missing."

इस बात की इन्क्वायरी चल रही है कि कनसल्टेन्ट्स को छः हजार पौंड क्यों ज्यादा दिये गए, लेकिन उस केस से सम्बन्धित फ़ाइल मिनिस्ट्री से गुम हो गई है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, यह तो वही स्थिति है कि अन्धा पीसता है और कुत्ता खाता है। सरकार हम से जो पैसा ले रही है, उसको इस प्रकार व्यर्थ खर्च किया जा रहा है।

राइजिंग प्राइसिज के बारे में एक लेखक ने लिखा है :

"We cannot stop this spiral of rising prices unless we stop inflation; we cannot stop inflation unless we increase the proluction; and production cannot be increased unles there is sufficient incentive to save for capital formation."

यहां पर इन्सेन्टिव नहीं है, यह बात इस से प्रकट होती है कि कितनी कम्पनीज लिक्विडेशन में गई हैं। सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"The number of companies under liquidation for a period of five years or more constitutes 73·4 per cent of the total number of cases, and 71 companies' cases are pending for more than 15 years, under liquidation."

पंद्रह साल से ३७·४ प्रतिशत से कम्पनीज लिक्विडेशन में गई हैं और शासन का ध्यान उस तरफ़ नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि शासन को इसके कारणों की तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सरकार को यह समझना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान किसानों का देश है। किसान इस देश की जनसंख्या का साठ सत्तर प्रतिशत भाग है। और वे गांवों में रहते हैं। सरकार ने उनके लिए फ़िनांस बिल में क्या प्राविजन रखा है? सरकार ने एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स लगाया है और कम्पनीज पर बहुत से टैक्स लगाए हैं। लेकिन कम्पनीज से इतना रुपया लेने के बाद सरकार ने किसानों को देने के लिए क्या प्राविजन रखा है? इस बिल में मुझे किसानों के लिए कोई भी प्राविजन दिखाई नहीं देता है।

मैं समझता हूं कि प्राइसिज के बढ़ने का कारण मुद्रा स्फीति है। सरकार जितने चाहे, उतने नोट हर साल छाप देती है। सरकार ने एक रुपये, दो रुपये, पांच रूपये और दस रुपये के कितने ही नोट निकाले हैं, लेकिन एक रुपया नकद कहां चला गया? आज कल वह बाजार में कहीं भी नहीं मिलता है। सरकार ने पैसा सस्ता कर दिया, इसलिए चीज मंहगी मिलती हैं। सरकार नासिक के टकसाल में नोट छापती रहती है और वह रुपया सरकार को बिदाउट इन्टरेस्ट मिलता है। इसलिए नोट छापने पर, मुद्रा स्फीति पर, इन्फ़लेशन पर, सरकार को कंट्रोल रखना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा न किया गया, तो कीमतें और भी बढ़ती जायेंगी।

सरकार ने ग्रेन्ज के व्यापार पर कंट्रोल किया है। ग्रेन के व्यापारियों की मांग है कि ग्रेन्ज के व्यापार पर कंट्रोल नही होना चाहिए। अभी माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती जमुना देवी ने कहा है कि आदिवासियों के पहाड़ों से शहरों को आने के लिए कोई रास्ते नहीं हैं। छोटे व्यापारी जा कर उन किसानों से अनाज लाते हैं और इस प्रकार आदिवासियों को शहर जाने में तीन-तीन रोज लग जाते हैं। छोटे व्यापारी किसान से रोज अनाज ला कर बड़े व्यापारियों को बेच

देते हैं। सरकार की ओर से छोटे व्यापारियों को कहा जाता है कि उनको तीन महीने के एकाउंट्स रखने होंगे। वे लोग तो पढ़े लिखे नहीं होते हैं, इसलिए वे एकाउंट्स कैसे रखेंगे? हमारे यहां कहावत है: "वाणिक-पुत्र जब चिट्ठी लिखे, काना मात्रा न च होए, हिंग, मिरजिरे, लिखे तब हग, मर जर लख होए।" उन लोगों को लिखना नहीं आता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस कहावत का अर्थ समझा दीजिए।

श्री बड़े : इसका अर्थ यह है कि वाणिक-पुत्र, बनिए का पुत्र, पढ़ा-लिखा नहीं होता है। चूंकि उसको काना मात्रा नहीं आती है, इसलिए जब वह हिंग, मिरे, जिरे" लिखता है तो वह हग, मर, जर" लिख देता है। सरकार ऐसे लोगों से यह आशा करती है कि वे तीन महीने का एकाउंट रखें।

सरकार के इस ग्रन के आदेश से व्यापारियों में बहुत अशान्ति फैल गई है और वे कहते हैं कि हम व्यापार नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए वे काश्तकार से अनाज मोल नहीं लाते हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अनाज वैसे का वैसा पड़ा हुआ है और चोरी चोरी सस्ता बेचना पड़ता है। सरकार को इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सरकार ने यार्न और सोप पर भी टैक्स लगा दिया है। यार्न पर टैक्स लगाने से हाथ से फीता, नीवार और टैप आदि बनाने वालों और पावर लूम से छोटे छोटे धंधे करने वालों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है, जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि सूत और मंहगा हो गया है। जब से बजट प्रोपोजल्स की घोषणा हुई है, सब से बाजार में यार्न नहीं मिलता है।

सोप के बारे में चन्दा कमीशन ने रीकमेंड किया है :—

"Soap should be exempted from Central excise."

इस रीकमेंडेशन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार ने सोप पर टैक्स क्यों लगा दिया है?

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : हाथ से बने हुए सोप पर से हटा दिया है।

श्री बड़े : लेकिन चंदा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है कि सभी सोप से टैक्स हटा देना चाहिए। सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त जूट का जितना प्रोडक्शन होता है, उसको भी एक्जम्प्ट नहीं किया गया है।

सरकार ने फ़िनांस बिल में इनकम टैक्स के बारे में ऐसे प्राविज़न रखे हैं, जो कि वास्तव में एक अलग इनकम टैक्स बिल में रखे जाने चाहिए थे। इसमें एक प्राविज़न यह रखा गया है कि जो गुनाह करेगा, उसको ऐसी सजा दी जायेगी, जो कि छः महीने से कम नहीं होगी। इस में कहा गया है :

The magistrate should not give imprisonment for less than six months in any case."

मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार से मेजिस्ट्रेड के हाथ बांध देना कि वह छः महीने से कम सजा नहीं दे सकता, गलत है। सरकार चाहे दो साल की सजा रखे, लेकिन इस प्रकार से जुडिशरी के मामलों में हाथ डालना ठीक नहीं है।

डाकुमेंट्स की सीक्रेसी के बारे में जो प्राविज़न रखा गया है। उसका सिद्धांत ठीक है, लेकिन वह प्राविज़न ठीक नहीं है, जिसके बारे में मैं सैकेंड रीडिंग के अवसर पर अपने विचार रखूंगा। इसमें एडवरटाइज-मेंट्स को एक्जेम्प्ट नहीं किया गया है। उनको एक्जेम्प्ट क्यों नहीं किया गया है? इस प्राविज़न से कम्पनीज को बहुत नुक्सान होगा।

श्री मुरारजी देसाई चले गए और माननीय श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी वित्त

[श्री बड़े]

मंत्री बन गए हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो भी वित्त मंत्री नियुक्त किया जाये, उसको कम से कम चार पांच साल काम करने का अवसर दिया जाये । इसलिये श्री कृष्णमाचारी को इस मंत्रालय से जल्दी ही न निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए ।

मुझे एक कथा याद आती है कि एक आदमी की दो औरतें थीं–एक वृद्धा और दूसरी जवान । चूंकि वृद्धा को अपने खाविन्द के काले बाल पन्सन्द नहीं आते थे, इसलिये उस ने उस के सारे काले बाल निक ल दिये । इस के विपरीत जवान औरत को अपने खाविन्द के सफेद बाल पसन्द नहीं थे, इसलिये उस ने उस के सारे सफेद बाल निकाल दिये । एक औरत ने सारे सफेद बाल निकाल दिये और दूसरी ने सारे काले बाल निकाल दिये । इस प्रकार वह आदमी गंजा हो गया ।

इसी प्रकार माननीय श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज लगा दिये और श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज लगा दिये । अब जनता पर उन दोनों टैक्सिज का भार पड़ गया है । श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने जितनी खराबी की थी, श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने उसको कायम रख कर उस में और जोड़ दिया है । इस से हमारे सिर चोपट हो गए हैं–सभी चौपट हो गया है ।

इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जिस को भी वित्त मंत्री नियुक्त किया जाये, उस को चार, पांच, आठ साल तक अवसर देना चाहिये कि वह अपनी पालिसी को कार्यान्वित कर सके और देश को उस पालिसी से लाभ और हानियां मालूम हो सकें ।

जहां तक फिनांस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उस का समर्थन नहीं करता हूं, लेकिन उस के प्राविजन्ज के बारे में मैं सैकिंड रीडिंग के अवसर पर कुछ कहूंगा ।

सरकार ने कम्पनीज पर कैपिटल गेन्ज टैक्स लगाया है । जहां तक एस्टेट ड्यूटी का सम्बन्ध है, उस का स्लैब उस ने नीचे कर दिया है । हम उस के विरुद्ध हैं । हम यह नहीं कहते कि ये दोनों टक्स हटा दिये जायें । एस्टेट ड्यूटी और कैपिटल गेन्ज टैक्स होने चहियें, लेकिन इन में जो गलतियां हैं, उन को दूर किया जाना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि एक्सपेंडिचर टैक्स की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि उस से सिर्फ छः लाख रुपये की आमदनी होती है ।

इतना कह कर मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं ।

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चार पांच रोज से कोशिश कर रहा हूं कि मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिले ।

Dr. P. Srinivasan (Madras North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have pleasure in rising to support the Finance Bill presented this morning by the Finance Minister. Madras City is ever grateful to the Finance Minister for having upgraded it into A class. There is, however, a anomaly there; the State and the Central Government servants have a disparity in their respective pay as Government servants. A Central Government servant today, after Madras City has been upgraded into A class, gets the maximum allowances, but the State Government employee doing the same work is handicapped because he gets a different dearness allowance and a different house-rent allowance. This has caused a heart-burning--this has become a burning question there—among the different categories of Government servants in Madras City today. I think there is a reference made by the Finance Minister to the fact that he is instituting a Commission to give consideration to this question.

May I request him in this behalf that one of the terms of reference to

that Commission should be to enquire into the quantum of assistance required by the Madras State either by way of subsidy or grant so that the employees of the Madras State Government will be able to get something equal to the Central Government servants. The anomaly arises like this. Supposing in a family there are two brothers and one of them by accident happens to be a Central Government servant and the other happens to be a State Government servant, you can very well understand the heart-burning. It is happening now. Therefore, I would personally request him, on behalf of my State, that such a reference may kindly be made to that Commission.

About income-tax slabs, we are grateful that the lower income groups have been exempted from the much talked about compulsory deposit scheme. The whole country is grateful to him in that respect. But, Sir, the amount that has already been deposited under this compulsory deposit scheme for the last year will be paid after five years. During my current flying visit to my constituency in Madras city, I found that one measure of Madras rice is costing about Rs. 2. Of course, people may say that it is an exaggeration, but these are hard and indisputable facts. The price of fire-wood has risen by 50 per cent. If this amount deposited under the compulsory deposit scheme could be returned to the middle class and lower-middle class people, I am sure almost all the citizens in Madras and also in other cities will be very grateful to the Finance Minister.

Next I come to the estate duty tax. I find that the percentages in 1963-64 were: 4 per cent. for Rs. 50,000, 6 per cent. for Rs. 1,00,000 and 10 per cent for Rs. 1,50,000. I do not want to go beyond that level, because I think ordinarily this belongs to the middle class people, and this is the estate that a middle class man can afford to have. Now ther is some disparity in the percentage. The first slab is 4 per cent, in the next slab instead of 6 per cent it is 8 per cent and in the third slab it was 10 per cent and now it is 15 per cent. May I request on behalf of the middle class, the poorer sections of the community, to maintain the original slab for this category? I am not worried about people with Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 35 lakhs being taxed from 35 per cent to 85 per cent. Of course, with a socialist pattern of society as our objective that is inevitable. They have to pay and they shall pay. Therefore, in the name of humanity I am requesting our Finance Minister to consider this aspect.

This morning I was patiently hearing to see whether any relief would be given to the middle and lower-middle class people. It is not that I am a champion for them, but I represent taht class of people in the North Madras city. He has so far not ever thought of it. I know he knows the wealthiest people and also the poorest, the slum dwellers who are utilising certain of the essential commodities like kerosene. The ex-Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, in his anxiety, after the Chinese aggression that year, put his hand on everything possible. He taxed anything and everything possible to his heart's content. But I thought the present Finance Minister, who has known the ins and outs of the richest and the lowest class of people, would come to the rescue of the people and reduce the tax on at least some of the minor items like kerosene. He may say that there is the question of foreign exchange. I do appreciate that foreign exchange may stand in his way. But at least a gesture should have been made and people would have appreciated and applauded him for his generosity. Even now it is not too late. I am told he may come with some more amendments either tomorrow or the next day. If he could give some relief on items like kerosene, it will be a boon to the poor man and he will cherish it for his whole life. The reason why I am stressing this point about kerosene is this. Probably the tax on kerosene may not be very high for people who purchase in bulk quantities. But

[Dr. P. Srinivasan]

the poor people in slums do not buy kerosene in bottles or tins. The poor man gets a few rupees by way of his daily wages. He sends his daughter or son with six naye paise to get kerosene filled in his lamp for the night. Days were there before when with six paise worth of kerosene his lamp used to burn from six o'clock to ten o'clock. But now the same shopkeeper gives only half the quantity with the result that if he lights the lamp at six o'clock, by 7.30 or 8.00, before even he finishes his meals, the lamp is out. Whom will he curse? He rightly curses the Government, the Congress Government. We are the representatives who are answerable to such of those anomalies as are there today. I would, therefore, once again request him, as he is very generous, to take this into consideration and give some relief at least to the poorer sections of the population.

Coming to another vaxed question—Gold Control—I have to say something. After the present Finance Minister assumed power he has done something wonderful about gold control. But I have to request him one thing. Recently I had been to Geneva and the Continent. I found that the price of gold there is about Rs. 65 to Rs. 70. What is the price of gold here? Of course, it cannot be sold openly in the open market, but it is sold at Rs. 105 to Rs. 110. People, knowingly or unknowingly, stealthily or otherwise, are purchasing it at Rs. 110. Of course, I am not divulging any secret. This is an open secret in the open market. (*Interruption*). Cannot the Ministry say by one stroke of the pen that nobody can sell or buy gold and if anybody wants to sell or buy gold the price shall be Rs. 65 or Rs. 70 as in other countries. That would put an end to the so-called smuggling. After the introduction of the Gold Control Order the then Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai dreamt that by the Gold Control Order he would stop smuggling. Where are we? Have we stopped smuggling? I think it is on the increase. Subject to confirmation by the officials concerned, I am afraid it is on the increase. Supposing the price is Rs. 65 today, will any man think of smuggling gold by purchasing it at Rs. 65 and come to India? That is my humble suggestion to the Finance Minister.

Sir, I am told by reliable sources that blackmarket money is said to be Rs. 2000 crores to Rs. 4000 crores by so many financial experts. Nobody knows the exact value, including the Finance Minister. He knows that there is some black money hidden somewhere, how is he to get it? How to get hold of the black money is a bigger problem. May I suggest in all humility that, as we have done before, we should say that the boarders of unaccounted money should surrender that to the Government or the assurance that a rebate of 25 per cent on income tax would be given. A time limit of two to six months should be given. If that is done, I think much of the money may come.

But still there are some stalwarts who know how to conceal the money. Then, as you know, counterfeit currency is also circulating so much. So, demonetise the paper currency once and for all. Let a man who has money, if he has a reasonable and just account, go to any bank and say, "Here is my account; please give me the new currency". Even the bank officials at times are unable to understand which is genuine currency and which is counterfeit currency. Am I right? I think, I am right. When such is the case, the only way is to demonetise all paper currency. Let the blackmarketers be hanged on the tall tree with a long rope so that the people may understand that these are blackmarketers and let them suffer for that.

Then, I come to another point. Of course, it is personal. It is about my city's water supply. It has been hanging fire though I have repeatedly reported to the House during the Health Demands how the people of Madras

City are suffering for a pot of water standing in a queue for hours together. Of course, Delhi is fortunate though yesterday the Health Ministry was heckled for not providing continuous supply to water to higher flats. In Madras the pipeline is six feet deep. We have to wait for water for hours together, not for anything extra but for one pot of water for drinking purposes. That is a necessity. As I have told you, I had attended the World Health Organisation conference at Geneva under the able leadership of our Health Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayar. I may be permitted to read a few lines from a paper there. It reads:—

> *"Water and Life*
>
> 'Till taught by pain
>
> Men really know not what good water's worth.' "

That is Byron.

Then, it reads:—

> "One may wonder why it is necessary and desirable to rehearse, in the middle of the twentieth century, the virtues and necessities of community water service. Armies have fought over water, people have died from it, civilizations have dwindled after losing it, health workers have blessed it and monarchs and priests have worshipped it."

That is water, which I am requiring.

> "Of all the substances that are necessary to life as we know it on earth, water is by far the most important, the most familiar, and the most wonderful: yet most people know very little about it."

I am in that predicament. I know what it is; but I am not able to get it. Last year when the Gulhati Commission's Report was placed in this House that 15 TMC water was promised by three States, I thought that Madras City was going to get water; but one year, that is, 365 days have elapsed and not a little finger has been raised. Where am I to go? At least the Finance Minister must come to my rescue. It was pertinently pointed out by the Health Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayar, in one of her opening speeches that if one-fourth per cent or half per cent of the whole Budget could be earmarked for the water supply programme, either rural or urban, the water supply problem will be satisfactorily settled once and for all and people will get water.

श्री रामस्वरूप (रावटसगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूं कि आप ने फाइनेन्स बिल पर कुछ कहने का मुझे अवसर दिया ।

हमारे यहां जनतन्त्री समाजवाद के स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था है और हम उसी के आधार पर हर साल बजट बनाते हैं । हमारा देश सदियों से गुलाम रहा है और विदेशियों ने हमारे देश की आर्थिक शक्ति को इतना क्षीण बना दिया था कि हम बहुत कमजोर हो गये थे । इंगलैंड और युरोप के दूसरे देशों ने दुनिया के अन्य देशों के आर्थिक शोषण के आधार पर वहां पूंजीवादी जनतन्त्र की व्यवस्था स्थापित की इसलिये वहां की व्यवस्था वैसी ही चल रही है । हमारे यहां अनेकों प्रकार की विषम समस्यायें हैं, और आर्थिक विषमतायें इतनी हैं कि उन का सुलझाना आसान नहीं । हमारे यहां का आर्थिक ढ़ांचा ऐसा है जिस में करोड़ों लोग बहुत गरीब हैं और थोड़े लोगों के हाथ में देश की अधिक सम्पत्ति का अधिकार है । इतना ही नहीं कि उन का उस सम्पत्ति पर पूरा अधिकार है और उस का वे न केवल स्वयं के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं, बल्कि उस के कारण शासन के ऊपर भी उन का बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव है । हम उस प्रभाव को कम नहीं कर पायेंगे यदि आर्थिक व्यवस्था और सामाजिक व्यवस्था को हम परिवर्तित नहीं करते ।

[श्री रामस्वरूप]

वित्त मंत्री ने एकाधिकार कमीशन की स्थापना कर के इस ओर एक कदम बढ़ाया है। उन का यह काम प्रशंसनीय है। इस ओर जो उन का ध्यान है उस का हम हृदय से स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन यह प्रयास बहुत नाकाफी है। यह केवल एक अस्थायी प्रभाव डालेगा, और हम इस से स्थायी समाजवाद की ओर नहीं बढ़ सकते। हम कानून के जरिये अपने देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं लेकिन हम कानून तो बना देते हैं मगर उन को प्रयोग में लाने वाली जो सरकारी मशीनरी है वह हमारी मंशा के अनुसार काम नहीं करती। इस देश की सरकारी मशीनरी विदेशी सरकार के अधीन काम करती आई है और उसी ढांचे में काम करती आई। उस के जरिये हम भारतवर्ष को आर्थिक विकास की ओर नहीं ले चल सकते। हम सत्तरह सालों के प्रयास के बावजद भी अपने देश की सरकारी मशीनरी में कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं कर पाये हैं। अगर हम को देश में एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाना है तो हमें इस मशीनरी को जरूर बदलना पड़ेगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सारी मशीनरी के अन्दर खराबी है लेकिन बहुसंख्यक कर्मचारी जो हैं, वे पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के ढांचे को मजबुत बनाने का काम करते रहे हैं उन से वर्तमान क्रान्ति से मेल नहीं बैठता। इसलिये जरूरी है कि उस में हम बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन करने के लिये तैयार हों। मैं आप के सामने दो एक उदाहरण रखना चाहूंगा जिस से पता चलेगा कि किस तरह से हमारी सरकारी मशीनरी हमारे कानूनों के अनुसार काम नहीं करती।

हमारे यहां रिहन्द डैम बना। उसमें ४५ या ४६ करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। उससे उत्तर प्रदेश को काफी बिजली मिलेगी, बिहार को भी मिलेगी और मध्य प्रदेश को भी मिलने वाली है। उसमें ढाई लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा होने वाली है। इसमें एक सौ गांव से अधिक हमारे मिर्जापुर के और कुछ मध्य प्रदेश के गांव उजड़े। उनको फिर बसाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई जिससे कि जिस स्थिति में वे पहले रहते थे उसी स्थिति में उनको लाया जाये। हुआ यह कि हजारों एकड़ जंगल काट दिये गये। उनसे कह दिया गया कि जाकर पहाड़ों पर बस जाओ। जो लोग मैदानों में खेती करते थे अच्छी तरह खेती करते थे उनका अच्छा उद्योग था, उनको मामूली कम्पेन्सेशन दे कर कह दिया गया कि जाकर पहाड़ों में बसो और किसी तरह से अपना जीवन चलाओ। इस तरह से उनको छोड़ देना हमारी प्लेनिंग की गलती है। जब हम कोई ऐसी प्लैन बनाते हैं तो हमें सोचना चाहिए कि उससे जो असर पड़ेगा उसकी समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए हमारे पास कोई योजना पहले से हो। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो योजना बेकार हो जाती है। ऐसा न होने पर चाहे जितना प्रयत्न करें लेकिन हमारे सारे समाधान बेकार होते हैं और हम किसी भी समस्या को सुलझाने में असफल हो जाते हैं। हमारे मिर्जापुर में आदिवासी बसते हैं लेकिन हमने उनकी आदिवासियों की लिस्ट में गणना नहीं की। वे मिर्जापुर में हैं, देहरादून के जौनसार बाबर इलाके में हैं, इलाहाबाद के दक्षिणी हिस्से में हैं, वहां पर उन लोगों की संख्या काफी है, लेकिन वे परिगणित जातियों में हैं, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों में उन का नाम नहीं है शिड्यूल्ड ट्राईब्स में इनका नाम न होने की वजह से इनको जो विशेष सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए वे नहीं मिल पातीं। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इनको अनुसूचित आदिवासी मान कर भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार जो रुपया उन पर खर्च किया जाना है उसकी व्यवस्था की जाए और उनकी स्थिति को सुधारा जाए ताकि वे भारत के अन्य नागरिकों की भांति आगे बढ़ सकें।

17.00 hrs.

हमारे यहां इतने बड़े बांध बने, अल्यूमीनियम की फैक्टरी बनी, चुर्क की सीमेंट फैक्टरी बनी लेकिन हमारे इलाके में कोई औरतों का अस्पताल नहीं है जिसके कारण बहुत सी औरतें बच्चा होने के समय मर जाती हैं। सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि वहां पर औरत का एक बड़ा अस्पताल बनाया जाए।

मिर्जापुर जिला उत्तर प्रदेश का एक मुख्य औद्योगिक जिला है। वहां बहुत से कारखाने लगने वाले हैं लेकिन उसका सम्बन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तरी जिलों से नहीं हैं। उनसे उसका सम्बन्ध जोड़ने के लिए गंगा पर एक पुल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यह पुल की मांग बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है लेकिन सरकार इस तरफ से उदासीन रही है। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए रुपया नहीं रखा गया। मेरी मांग है कि कम से कम चौथी योजना में तो इस पुल के लिए व्यवस्था कर देनी चाहिए जिससे यह इलाका उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी पिछड़े हुय जिलों से जुड़ जाए। इस पुल के बनने से इस इलाके की आर्थिक उन्नति भी होने में मदद मिल सकती है। इस पुल के न होने से लोगों को व्यापार में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। इसलिए इस पुल का बनना आवश्यक है।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट का काम होता है, एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक खुले हैं। लेकिन काम ठीक से नहीं होता। सरकारी कर्मचारी, चाहे वे विलेज लेबिल वरकर हों या ए० डी० ओ० हों, गांवों में पहुंच जाते हैं लेकिन उनसे गांव के लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं होता। वे गांवों में बैठे रहते हैं और जो कोई स्कीम आती है, तो उसकी कागज में खानापुरी करके भेज देते हैं और गांवों में कोई काम नहीं हो पाता।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि इस स्कीम के मुताबिक जो पैसा ग्रांट होता है, चाहे कुवों के लिए हो, या किसी और निर्माण कार्य के लिये हो, तो उसके पेमेंट में इतनी डिलाई होती है कि कोई काम नहीं हो पाता। होता यह है कि जो रुपया वे पढ़े लिखे लोगों को दिया जाता है उसके लिए बाउचर एकत्र उनसे करने को कहा जाता है। वे वैसा कर नहीं पाते और अधिकारी लोग उनसे मिल मिला कर फरजी बाउचर बना कर पैसा ले लेते हैं और उसमें उन लोगों को भी कुछ हिस्सा दे देते हैं। हमको ऐसी शिकायत मिली थी कि एक ब्लाक प्रमख ने कई लोगों को ग्रांट दिलवाया और फरजी वाउचर देकर पैसा खुद ले लिया। ऐसी शिकायतें आती रहती हैं। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि ग्रांट में जो पसा दिया जाता है उसको ठीक से खर्च ने पर निगाह रखी जाए और जो काम हो वह अच्छी तरह से हो और फरजी काम न हो, और सरकारी कर्मचारी पैसा न बटाएं।

सब से ज्यादा नुकसान हमें बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स से होता है। रेलवे विभाग, सिंचाई विभाग या पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के जो बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट बनते हैं उनमें करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जाता है लेकिन हम यह प्रयास नहीं करते कि जो बिचौलिया लोग उस पैसे को खाते हैं उन से उसे बचाया जाए। अगर यह पैसा बचाया जा सके तो जितना काम आज होता है उससे सवाया काम हो सकता है। लेकिन हम प्रयास नहीं करते कि जो बीच के लोग जसे ठेकेदार और विभाग के कर्मचारी पैसा खा जाते हैं उनको रोका जाए। मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय अपने अधीन कर्मचारियों को और दूसरे विभागों के कर्मचारियों को निदेश दें और दूसरे मंत्रालयों को बतायें कि इस फजूलखर्ची व भ्रष्टाचार को रोका जाए ताकि जो पैसा इस तरह बरबाद जा रहा है वह बच जाए।

और भी बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं लेकिन उन सब का इस समय कहना मुनासिब नहीं होगा। मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक कहावत है कि–मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की– । जितने जितने सख्त कानून बनाये जाते हैं उतनी ही चोरी बढ़ती जाती है । उसके मूल में न जाने का यह फल है ।

हमारी सरकार बहुत सी योजनाएं बनाती है, लेकिन क्या वह चोरों को पकड़ने की योजना ठीक नियत से बनाती है इसमें मुझे शक है । जो योजना बनाने वाले हैं उनका दिमाग ऊपर लगा रहता है, वे चोरों से मिल जाते हैं । इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि चोरी कहां से प्रारम्भ हुई । अंग्रेज के जमाने में जब लड़ाई हुई तो एक्सेस प्राफिट टैक्स आदि के कानून बने और उनसे लोगों को लम्बी चौड़ी चोरी करने की आदत पड़ गयी । उसी जमाने में खाने की चीजों पर कंट्रोल लागू किया गया, जिस से लोगों को मजबूर हो कर चोरी करने की आदत पड़ी । उस समय खुराक का एक एक इंस्पेक्टर लाखों रुपया पैदा करके अपने कारखाने खुलवा लेता था और कोई किसी से पूछने वाला नहीं था कि तुम्हारे पास इतना पैसा कहां से आया । जब हमें स्वतंत्रता मिली तो यह बीमारी भी उसके साथ मिली । स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद भी हमारी आंखें नहीं खुलीं । वह बीमारी आज तक जारी है । अचानक कानून बना दिये जाते हैं । उदाहरण के लिए गुड़ कंट्रोल कानून बनाया गया और उसका आना जाना रोक दिया गया । उत्तर प्रदेश से गुड़ बाहर जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बातों बातों में लोगों ने लाखों रुपया कमा लिया । एक एक पुलिस सब-इंस्पेक्टर ने जिस को सवा सौ या १५० रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती है उसने तीन महीने में लाखों रुपया बना लिया लेकिन सरकार को उसका पता नहीं है । इसका कारण यह है कि फाइनेन्स विभाग को इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । वह इसकी खोज नहीं करते । वह तो उनको पकड़ना चाहते हैं जिन के पास बही खाते होते हैं, लेकिन जिनके पास बही खाते नहीं हैं वे चाहे लाखों रुपया कमा लें लेकिन उनको पकड़ने का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

फिर ऐसे कानून बनाये जाते हैं जैसे सेल्स टैक्स है । आप दिल्ली के बाजार में जाकर सौदा लीजिये तो आप से पूछा जाता है कि आप बिल के साथ सौदा लेंगे या बगैर बिल के और कहा जाता है कि अगर बिल से सौदा लेंगे तो इतना सेल्स टैक्स और लगेगा । ये बातें जाहिर करती हैं कि गलत तरीके से कानून बनाने का क्या परिणाम होता है । अगर सही तरीके से और खोज के साथ कानून बनाया जाये और लोगों को ईमानदारी से काम करने की प्रेरणा दी जाये तो मैं समझता हूं कि कानून में इस प्रकार की सख्ती लाने की आवश्यकता न पड़े ।

इसमें नया संशोधन लाया गया है कि अगर कोई अर्जी आवेगी तो उस पर गौर करके उसको किसी का भेद बता दिया जायेगा । मैं नहीं जानता कि वे किन का भेद बताना चाहते हैं । क्या जो कारपोरेट सैक्टर है उसका भेद बताने की बात है ? अगर उनका भेद बताने की बात है, तो उनका भेद तो बैलेंसशीट आदि से पता चल सकता है । अगर आप करोड़पतियों का भेद बताना चाहते हैं तो आप को कह देना चाहिए कि हम यह कानून करोड़पतियों के लिए लाये हैं । इस संशोधन के अनुसार तो पांच हजार वाले का भेद भी बताया जा सकता है । इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि अधिकारी जा कर ऐसे लोगों को सतायेंगे जिनको कुछ नहीं आता है । मुझे अपने यहां का मालूम है कि एक इनकम टैक्स की वकालत करने वाले आदमी ने एक साधारण आदमी को जाकर चक्कर दिया । उस से ५०० रुपये की रिश्वत ले ली । इस प्रकार की हरकतें वहां पर चलेंगी । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यदि इस सरकार को

इस का इलाज करना है तो उसकी पूरी खोज करनी चाहिए । इस सदन् में आम तौर से हमारे साथी बहुत चर्चा करते हैं । इतने करोड़ रुपये बतला रहे थे कि २००० करोड़ रुपया या कितना करोड़ छुपाया हुआ रुपया बाहर है । कहां से हिसाब लगाते हैं कुछ पता नहीं लगता है । रुपया किस तरह से बाहर है इस के अनेक हालात हैं । इसलिए जब तक मर्ज को पकड़ोगे नहीं तब तक उसका इलाज नहीं होगा । इनकमटैक्स की चोरी के प्रकारों की जानकारी सही होना जरूरी है तभी सही इलाज हो सकता है । सरकार केवल कड़े कानून बना कर इसका इलाज करना चाहती है तो यह सही इलाज नहीं है । ठीक है आप कर की चोरी पकड़ने के लिए सख्त कानून बनाइये लेकिन उसके साथ ही आप एक ऐसा विभाग खोलिये जहां कि इस बारे में रिसर्च हो कि किस प्रकार से लोग और व्यापारी वर्ग इनकम टैक्स की चोरी कर रहे हैं । उस रिसर्च का नतीजा हमारे सामने आये । उस की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट तैयार हो तभी ठीक से पता लगेगा कि कहां कहां बीमारियां हैं और कौन, कौन बीमारियां हैं और तब उसका सही इलाज हम कर पायेंगे । यह तभी संभव हो सकता है जब हमारा इस समस्या के प्रति सही दृष्टिकोण हो । अभी तो हमारा झगड़ा यह पबलिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर को लेकर चला करता है । प्राइवेट सेक्टर मे कारपोरेट सेक्टर, व्यक्तिगत और कोआपरेटिव का टंटा चलता रहता है और इन बीमारियों में कहां किस का स्थान है किसी को पता नहीं होता । उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि सारा मामला उलट पुलट हो जाता है ।

मैं यह निवेदन करूं कि एक तरफ़ तो हम चोरी की बात कहते हैं लेकिन मैं अपनी सरकार की सब से बड़ी चोरी बतलाना चाहता हूं । सरकार के सब से बड़े शोषण और अत्याचार की बात मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं जो शायद मेरे सदन के साथी उसका ध्यान ही नहीं करते हैं और वह यह है कि वह लाखों आदमी जिनकी आमदनी ५००० रुपये से कम है, वह लाखों आदमी जिनकी आमदनी १०,००० रुपये से कम है वह किस प्रकार से इस कानून के नीचे पिसते हैं । ५००० रुपये की आमदनी वाले को आज के दिन जो हमारे अर्थ मंत्री महोदय हिसाब बतला रहे हैं, उस आधार पर उसको ६० रुपये का टैक्स देना चाहिए । नौकरी पेशा वालों को छोड़ दीजिये लेकिन बाक़ी जितने लोग इस कैटागरी में होंगे उनकी क्या हालत है? उनको अपने लिए एक वकील करना पड़ता है । क्योंकि उनको अपना हिसाब किताब अच्छे ढंग से रखना नहीं आता है । अब इन बेचारे मध्यम वर्ग वालों से वकील लोग कम से कम ५० रुपया मांग लेते हैं । फिर वह इनकम टैक्स के दफ्तर में जाते हैं । उन छोटे बिजनैस वालों को कहा जाता है कि देखो तुम्हारा हिसाब बाक़ायदा लिखा हुआ नहीं है इसलिए हम तुम्हारे ऊपर फ्लैट रेट से इनकम टैक्स लगायेंगे और नतीजा यह होता है कि जो टैक्स का पैसा उन पर आना चाहिए उसमें एक-चौथाई या आधा और जोड़ देते हैं । वह गरीब जोकि फटे कपड़े पहन कर गुज़र करता है वह २५ या ५० रुपया हालांकि उस पर ज्यादा टैक्स का लगा दिया जाता है लेकिन वह उसको किसी तरह से अदा करके और अपना पिंड उन लोगों से छुड़ा कर घर आ जाता है । मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं ५००० और १०,००० तक की आमदनी वालों के । वह कुल मिला कर साढ़े तीन लाख व्यक्ति हैं । उन में से क़रीब पौने दो लाख से ज्यादा वह लोग हैं जोकि नौकरी नहीं कर रहे अर्थात् नौन-सैलरीड पीपुल हैं और पौने दो लाख या उससे थोड़े कम वे लोग हैं जो कि नौकरी कर रहे होते हैं । जो नौकरी नहीं कर रहे हैं उन में वकील, डाक्टर्स और आर्टिस्ट्स आदि भी शामिल हैं जिनकी कि वास्तविक आमदनी जानने का कोई सही तरीक़ा नहीं निकल पाया है । इन डाक्टर्स, वकीलों और ऐक्टरों आदि को सदा इस बात की चिन्ता रहती है कि

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

कहीं यह इनकमटैक्स की कोई ऐसी आपत्ति हमारे ऊपर न आ जाय जोकि हमारा कमाया हुआ सरमाया निकाल लिया जाय । मैं यह मानता हूं कि कुछ पेशे ऐसे हैं जिनके कि बारे में हमारी सरकार को पहले से मालूम होना चाहिए लेकिन यह हमारी सरकार एक बड़ी अजीब सरकार है । मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ११ मार्च के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में टैक्स इवेजन के बारे में जो लिखा है पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :—

"Tax evasion probe shows dodgers are increasing

"The team of tax experts from the U.S.A., which made a five-week study of Indian tax laws and the structure of personal taxation, is understood to have come to the conclusion that there is large-scale evasion of taxes by certain non-salaried classes.

"The team which visited India at the request of the Union Finance Ministry, is believed to be convinced taht several thousands of people are totally evading taxation and an equally large number is paying only a fraction of the taxes.

"Among the categories where the US experts are said to have suspected tax evasion are transport operators, shopkeepers, film stars, lawyers, doctors and certain other non-scalaried professionals."

Shri Ranga: And contractors.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : यह हालत हमारी इस देश की सरकार की है । इनको यह भी पता नहीं है कि किस तरह से हजारों लोग बिलकुल टैक्स इवेड कर रहे हैं और उतने ही लोग वाजिब टैक्स का थोड़ा सा फ़ैक्शन ही अदा कर रहे हैं । यह चीज उन्हें अमरीका के टैक्स ऐक्सपर्ट्स ने बताई है । इन डाक्टरों और वकीलों को कोई कुछ नहीं कहने वाला है । उन से सब डरते हैं और इसीलिए उनके बारे में एक लफ्ज भी नहीं आया कि वे लोग कितना टैक्स का इवेजन करते हैं । आप आंकड़े उठा कर देख लीजिये । व्यापारियों के लिए तो आप पायेंगे कि इतने केसेज में उन पर इनकम टैक्स इतना इतना और ऐड कर दिया गया लेकिन किसी वकील के केस में उसके ऊपर टैक्स में ऐड किया गया हो इसका जिक्र कहीं पर आप को नहीं मिलेगा । सरकार को वकील, डाक्टरों और आर्टिस्ट्स आदि की सही सही इनकम जानने का तरीक़ा निकालना चाहिए और उन पर पूरा टैक्स आयद करना चाहिए जोकि आज हो नहीं रहा है । इसका इलाज यह है कि आप अलग अलग कैटोगरीज छांटिये । प्राइवेट सैक्टर की कम्पनीज को छांटिये, जो व्यक्ति या फर्म्स हैं उनको अलग अलग छांटिये और फिर ठीक से सब पर इनकम टैक्स का पैसा डालिये । सब की स्थिति एक जैसी नहीं है और इसलिए सब का इलाज भी एक नहीं हो सकता है । आज सब कैटोगेरीज के लिए एक ही इलाज आपके द्वारा करने का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि छोटे इनकम ग्रुप की मुसीबत है और इन बेचारों को सवाया और ड्योढ़ा रुपया टैक्स का देना पड़ता है । आज शासन द्वारा उन लोगों से गलत तरीक़े से टैक्स की वसूली होती है और उन की अपील करने की हिम्मत नहीं होती है । उनके टैक्स में आरबिट्रेरली २५ फ़ीसदी से लेकर पचास फी सदी तक बढ़ा दिया जाता है । डिस्ट्रिक्ट वाइज इनकम टैक्स के टार्गेट्स बनाये हुए हैं और उन को पूरा करने के लिए छोटे दुकानदार, कारखानेदार आदि पर जुल्म किया जाता है और २५ प्रतिशत: से लेकर ५० प्रतिशत: तक कर बढ़ा दिया जाता है । अब अत्याचार का भी कोई टार्गेट हुआ करता है ? इतने लाख रुपये इस जिले से जरूर आने चाहिए भले ही जिले की इनकम चाहे उतनी हो या न हो । अब यह लोगों पर अत्याचार नहीं है तो और क्या है ? इस जिले का इनकम टैक्स इस

मर्तबा इतना कम क्यों है, उसको पूरा किया जाय। इस प्रकार की बातें आज़ाद भारत में आज चल रही हैं और फिर हम सोचते हैं कि बड़ी भलाई का काम कर रहे हैं।

सरकार द्वारा अक्सर छोटे ग्रामोद्योग और कुटीर धंधों को खोलने की बात की जाती है। उनकी ओर से कहा जाता है कि छोटे उद्योग स्थापित होने चाहिए, ग्रामोद्योग होने चाहिएं, कोआपरेटिव्स होनी चाहिएं, इंडस्ट्री का पैट्रन बनना चाहिए किन्तु मैं यह साफ़ कह देना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार कुछ भी नहीं बनाने देना चाहती है। यह सिर्फ ज़बानी जमा खर्च ही करना जानती है। यह तो वह करना चाहती है कि जो ७५० करोड़ रुपया ऐक्साइज़ ड्यूटी से आता है उसमें से २३ आइटम्स से ६७१ करोड़ रुपया आता है। मोटर स्प्रिट से ७२ करोड़ ६५ लाख आता है, किरोसीन से ३६ करोड़ ६० लाख आता है। टबैको और टी से १०० करोड़ ५१ लाख आता है, शुगर से ५८ करोड़ २५ लाख, टैक्सटाइल से करीब ७०–७५ करोड़, टायर और ट्यूब से २४ करोड़, मैचेज से २१ करोड़ २५ लाख, वैजीटेबुल प्रोडक्स से १५ करोड़, सीमेंट से २७–६० करोड़, पेपर से साढ़े १७ करोड़, रिफ्राइंड डीज़ेल से ६४ करोड़ ३० लाख, डीज़ेल आयल एन० ओ० एस० से १७ करोड़ ६० लाख, फरनैस आयल से १२ करोड़, मोटर वैहिकल्स से १३ करोड़ ६० लाख, क़ौटन यार्न से १६ करोड़ २६ लाख, वूलेन यार्न से ४ करोड़ ४० लाख, आयरन ऐंड स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स से ४१ करोड़ रुपये आते हैं। इस ऐक्साइज़ और ऐडीशनल ड्यूटीज़ से क्या जाहिर होता है? यह तो साफ जाहिर है कि इस प्रकार से सैंट्रलाइजेशन करते जा रहे हैं, केन्द्रीयकरण करते जा रहे हैं। सरकार केन्द्रीय करण से अपनी आमदनी को बढ़ा रही है। यह सरकार विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं करने वाली है क्योंकि उससे उसको आमदनी नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए इस प्रकार का केन्द्रीयकरण का जो तरीक़ा है उसको हमें समझ लेना चाहिए और हमें यह मानना चाहिए कि यह जो विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात है यह केवल कहने भर की बात है यह अमल में लाने की बात नहीं है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह अर्ज़ करूं कि इसमें टैक्सेशन में जो एक खास बात है जिसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि अगर कंज्यूमर्स गुड्स आदि पर इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन की पालिसी पर चलते रहे तो हमें यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि महंगाई कम होने वाली नहीं है। महंगाई में किसी हालत में कमी नहीं होने वाली है। अगर इस पालिसी आफ इनडाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज़ और कन्ज्यूमर्स गड्स को सैंट्रलाइज्ड इंडस्ट्री मान कर चलेंगे तो महंगाई कम होने वाली नहीं है। अगर टैक्सटाइल गुड्स के बारे में यह पालिसी लेकर चले तो गांवों में कोई रोजगार नहीं खलने वाले हैं।

हमको अपनी खेती के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। अब प्रश्न यह रह जाता है कि इसका इलाज क्या किया जाए? मैं निवेदन करूं कि इसका पहला इलाज तो यह है कि गवर्नमेंट के ऐसे तमाम डिपार्टमेंट्स जिनसे लाभ तो कुछ होता नहीं है, खर्चा ही खर्चा उन पर होता है उनको छांट कर स्क्रैप कर देना चाहिए। अगर इस तरह की छांटन आप करने लगे तो बहुत से डिपार्टमेंट आपको ऐसे मिल जायेंगे जिनकी प्रोडक्शन परपज के लिए कोई युटिलिटी नहीं है और जो कि सिर्फ कल्चरल ऐक्टिविटीज़ के नाम पर चल रहे हैं, उनको आप बन्द कर दें।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इसके लिए डायरैक्ट टैक्स के जरिये से जो भी पैसा व्यक्तियों अथवा रजिस्टर्ड फर्म्स से सरकार को प्राप्त हो वह अलग रिजर्व रख दिया जाय और वह खास तौर से बीकर सैक्शन और दी सोसाइटी की मदद करने में खर्च किया जाय आप यह जानते हैं कि जो पुराने लोग पहले

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

धर्म खाता आदि करते थे अब आपके उन पर टैक्सों की अत्यधिक भरमार से वह धर्म खाता आदि नहीं कर सकते हैं इसलिए सरकार को ही यह धर्मखाता करना चाहिए और डाइरैक्ट टैक्स से प्राप्त रुपये को बीकर सैक्शन आफ दी सोसाइटी की मदद करने के वास्ते रिजर्व रख दिया जाय। इसका बड़ा अच्छा मनोवैज्ञानिक असर टैक्स देने वालो और जनता पर भी पड़ेगा। कर देने वालों के दिलों में इससे सन्तोष आयेगा कि देश के नाते मैंने पैसा कमाया है और देश के हित के वास्ते ही मैंने टैक्स की शक्ल में पैसा सरकार को दिया है और उसका सही उपयोग भी होगा।

हमारे अर्थ मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि वह अगले प्लान में यह सोच रहे हैं कि इसको देखें कि जो रुपया जिस जिस प्रोजेक्ट के लिये लिये रखा है वह उसी उसी प्रोजेक्ट पर खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं। ऐसा देखना उचित ही होगा। सोसाइटी की एकोनामी को देखना चाहिए और डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन का रुपया बीकर सैक्सन ऑफ़ सोसाइटी के लिये रिजर्व होना चाहिए ताकि हम कह सकें कि बेईमानी मत करो। बेईमानी करने से तुमको लाभ नहीं है। उससे हानि होने वाली है। खरूरत कानून में स्थायित्व लाये जाने की है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कुछ दिन पहले राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट ने एक केस में फैसला दिया है और वह फैसला यह है कि मिनरल्स पर जो रायल्टी होती है वह कैपिटल ऐक्सपैंडीचर है जिसका कि नतीजा यह होगा वह सारी एकोनोमी अनसैटिल्ड हो जायगी। नतीजा यह होगा कि लाखों आदमी उलट पुलट हो जायेंगे और सारी एकोनोमी अनसैटिल हो जायगी। कैपिटल ऐक्सपंडीचर अगर इसको मान लिया तो उससे स्टील प्लांट की जो प्रोडक्शन कास्ट है वह बहुत बढ़ जायेगी और लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी हो जायगी। कल्पना कीजिये कि अगर किसी आदमी ने ५ हजार रुपये का ठेका लिया, कमाया एक हजार तो एक हजार कमाने वाले को टैक्स ६००० पर देना पड़ेगा। १००० जो कि उसने कमाया उस पर नहीं बल्कि ६००० पर इनकम टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। घरसे और दो घाटा। यह दशा उनकी होने वाली है। हमारी सरकार का जो ढांचा है, उसकी जो आर्थिक प्रणाली है, उस में रोज हेर-फेर होने से इन-सिक्यूरिटी पैदा होती है। हमें उस इन-सिक्यूरिटी को समाप्त करना चाहिए।

चार प्रकार के इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्ज हैं। एक बहुत ईमानदार और काबिल हैं, जिनमें मानवता भी है। अगर वे हों, तो छोटे लोगों का सौभाग्य है। एक वे हैं, जो ईमानदार हैं, लेकिन कठोर हैं, जो छोटे लोगों को अच्छी सजा देते हैं, जो बिठा कर तपस्या करवाते हैं। लेकिन जो बेईमान हैं, वे तो छोटे लोगों के लिए प्राणघातक हो जाते हैं। हमारे यहां यह छांटने का कोई तरीका नजर नहीं आता कि कौन सा आफिसर ईमान-दार है, कौन सा बेईमान है, कौन सा मानवता लिए हुए है और कोई कौन सा नहीं लिये हुए है। सब एक साथ चलते हैं। कहीं किसी को बदल दिया। अगर शिकायत आई, तो कहीं और बदल दिया। इन आफ़िसर्ज की कान्फिडेंशल रिपोर्ट्स सरकार के पास होगी। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि अभी तक सरकार छांट नहीं सकी है कि कितने आफ़िसर्ज बेईमान हैं।

जो बेईमान हैं वे अभी तक पकड़े नहीं गये हैं। वे बड़े आराम से बेईमानी करते रहते हैं। पिछले दस वर्ष में मैंने कई इनकम टैक्स आफ़िसर्ज देखे हैं—ईमानदार भी और बेईमान भी। जो ईमानदार हैं, उन बेचारों को तो मैंने साइकिल के सिवाये और किसी चीज पर जाते हुए नहीं देखा। जो बेईमान हैं, वे मौज से गुलछर्रे उड़ाते चले गये। किसी ने उनको नहीं पूछा।

एक इनकम टैक्स आफिसर के बारे में लोग कहते थे कि उसने लाखों रुपये कमाये हैं। उसके घर में चोरी हुई, तो उसने यह नहीं बताया कि कितनी चोरी हुई। कह दिया कि मामूली चोरी हुई थी। जब हम अपने घर को नहीं जानते हैं, जब हम अपने इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्ज को नहीं जानते हैं कि वे बेईमान हैं या ईमानदार, तो फिर इसके सिवाय और क्या होने वाला है ?

अब मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर की लिमिटेड कम्पनीज की तरफ़ आता हूं। अगर बोनस कमीशन के साठ परसेंट वाली बात को मान लिया जायेगा, तो सरकार के इस आर्थिक ढांचे पर उसका क्या असर पड़ेगा। सरकार कहां से कितना डिविडेंड दे सकेगी, क्या नहीं कर सकेगी, ये सवाल पैदा होंगे। आज सरकार के विभागों में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं हो रहा है। एक डिपार्टमेंटल से एक रिपोर्ट पेश करवा दी जाती है और दूसरे से दूसरी रिपोर्ट बनवा दी जाती है। इस प्रकार एक ऐसा ढांचा बन गया है, जिसमें परस्पर-विरोधी कार्य होते हैं। उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हमारा आर्थिक संगठन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है।

मैं आपको मिसाल देता हूं कि जो छोटे छोटे लोग काम कर रहे हैं, अगर उनके यहां ये बोनस के झगड़े पैदा हो गए, तो उनके सब धंधे खत्म हो जायेंगे, वे परेशान हो जायेंगे, क्योंकि सरकार ने तो कानून बना दिया है, उसका प्रभाव सब पर पड़ेगा, कोई छोटा हो या बड़ा हो। मेरा निवेदन है कि जितने भी कानून बनें, उनमें एक नई प्रणाली लानी चाहिए और वह यह है कि हमारे जो अनेक वर्ग हैं, छोटा वर्ग, बीच का वर्ग और बड़ा वर्ग, उन सब के लिए सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाये।

हमारे यहां रजिस्टर्ड फ़र्म बनती हैं। हमारे यहां लोग अलाहदा हो जाते हैं, तो उनके बारे में समझते हैं कि न मालूम क्या हो गया। इनकम टैक्स आफिसर गुर्राता है और उसके लिए पैसा लेने का बहुत अच्छा साधन हो जाता है और अब सरकार ने अत्याचार शुरू कर दिया है कि वह रजिस्टर्ड फर्म चाहे उसके भाई बन्दों की हो चाहे किसी दूसरे की हो, अगर वह व्यक्तिगत रूप से दस हजार रुपये कमाता है, तो ७०० रुपये टैक्स और अगर फर्म में कमायेगा, तो ६५० रुपये और १,००० रुपये टैक्स—डयोढ़े के करीब उस पर टैक्स हो जायेगा।

इस तरह के तरीके लोगों को चोरी और बईमानी सिखाते हैं। जब तक कानून सहल नहीं होगा, छोटे लोगों पर उसका भार कम नहीं होगा, बड़े लोगों पर भार चाहे अधिक हो, लेकिन उनको परेशानी नहीं होगी, तब तक चोरी और बेईमानी को रोकना कठिन होगा। आज बड़े-बड़े लोग क्यों रिश्वत दे रहे हैं ? वे इसलिए रिश्वत देते हैं कि परेशानी कौन पैदा करे। थोड़ी सी अड़चन लगा दी, तो दो ढाई साल चक्कर लगाते रहना पड़ेगा, इसलिए चलों, कुछ दे दिला कर मामले को निपटाओ। इस प्रकार की दशा आजकल चल रही है। इस मनोवृत्ति को देश से हटाना है। यह तब तक नहीं हो सकता है, जब तक कि हम सरकारी मशीनरी को बहुत ठीक नहीं करते हैं और उसके लिए सन्तोषजनक उपाय नहीं करते हैं। आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

धन्यवाद, अवसर का,
मुझ को दान दिया।
कृपा-कोर से प्रभुवर,
तुम ने लोकसभा में मान दिया।

चौंसठ पैसट के भव्य बजट का,
दिल से स्वागत करती हूं।

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

धन्य केन्द्र के हे कुबेर,
अभिनन्दन वन्दन करती हूं ।
बजट पेश कर तुमने प्रभुवर,
दिखलाई अद्भुत पंडताई ।
गूढ़ आंकड़े समझ न पाई,
कवि की गतिमति है चकराई ।
हेर-फेर की भूल भलयों ने,
दिन में तारे दिखलाये ।
भुवनेश्वर के संकल्पों में,
तुम ने चार चांद लगवाये ।

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : बहुत खूब ।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी :

लाख करोड़ों की रकमों ने,
ऐसा बढ़िया जाल बिछाया ।
गहन सिन्धु के भंवर जाल में,
मन का मगरमच्छ भरमाया ।

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : फिर कहिए ।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी :

जन्म-मरण की गुत्थी जैसा,
क्या दार्शनिक बजट बनाया ।
बुद्धि-रोध से बहुत परे है,
मुझ को उलझन में उलझाया ।
छायावाद, समाजवाद,
या भरा रहस्य कबीरी है ।
वोटर हुए गरीब सभी,
या घर में फट पड़ी अमीरी है ।
वित्त मन्त्री जी ने जब से,
किस्मत का लेखा बांचा है।
मतदाता मुझ से पूछ रहे,
यह समाजवाद का ढांचा है ?
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
सभी वर्ग से पत्र हजारों आये हैं ।
खुशी बहुत ने जाहिर की है,
कुछ के सर भी चकराये हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

मध्य वर्ग से भी चिट्ठी मझ पर आई है ।
धन्यवाद मन्त्री जी को,
राहत के लिए बधाई है ।

श्री कपूर सिंह : सुभाषित ।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी :

अगर रकम छत्तीस सौ से,
बढ़ कर अड़तालीस सौ हो जाती ।
दबे पड़े जो टैक्स-भार से,
उन्हें नींद सुख की कुछ आती ।
कृष्ण नाम की माला जपते,
जान माल की खैर मनाते ।
बेईमानी मक्कारी तज सभी,
आप की महिमा गाते ।
एक महोदय लिखते हैं,
मझे पांच सौ मासिक मिलते हैं ।
बढ़ी हुई महंगाई में,
जो कि मोम के माफिक गलते हैं ।
खान-पान में करी कटौती,
फिर भी पूर नहीं पड़ती है ।
बच्चों की अलग शिकायत है,
घर वाली दिन भर कुढ़ती है ।
दूध मिला पानी नव्वे पैसे का,
एक किलो आता है ।
घर का भाड़ा, बस का भाड़ा,
पैसा यों सब चुक जाता है ।
सच कह दूं तो सभी कमाई,
ब्लैक मार्केट में जाती है,
चाय बनाने को चीनी भी,
चोर बाजारी से आती है ।
और कृषक मजदूरों की,
डाक बहुत सी आयी है ।
लिखा वहन मन्त्री जी ने,
क्यों मांग हमारी ठुकराई है ।
पीने को भी दिया न पानी,
गेहूं चावल की कठिनाई ।

हरे खेत सब सूख रहे हैं,
पानी बिन कैसे करें सिंचाई ?

अभियन्ता खेती क्या जानें,
करते रहते आना कानी ।

नल-कूप सदा टूटे रहते,
मिलता नहीं समय पर पानी ।

मांग महोदय मज़दूरों की,
मन्त्री जी लेबर बढ़वायें ।

मिल मालिक की पांचों घी में,
इन पर अंकुश कुछ लगवायें ।

परिवार सहित पिसते रहते,
फिर भी पेट नहीं भरता है ।

महंगाई भत्ता मांग रहे,
कोई बात नहीं सुनता है ।

किस्मत अपनी खोटी है,
मन्त्री जी हैं विदुर हमारे ।

और विरोधी दल में भी हैं,
कामत लोहिया अभी कुंवारे ।

पुनर्वास मन्त्री त्यागी जी,
देखें क्या राहत हमें दिलायेंगे ?

अपना घर तो बसा न पाये,
दूसरों का गृह बसायेंगे ?

सदा पुराने चावल खिलते,
ये शब्द आस बंधवाते हैं,

देखें देहरादूनी चावल अब,
क्या क्या गुल खिलवाते हैं ।

कहो बहन, बाअदब सदन में,
ये सब अपना ब्याह रचायें ।

घर वाली लायें घर विपदा समझें,
हम को नोन तेल दिलवायें ।

जुग-जुग जियें हमारे मन्त्री,
हम को बड़ा भरोसा उन का ।

रक्खा जाये न कहीं,
ऊंट की पीठ तोड़ने अन्तिम तिनका

सरकारी कर्मचारीगण ने,
नाम बदल ख़त भिजवाये हैं,

जमा योजना से पिंड छूटा,
वे सब सुख से मुसकाये हैं ।

और बड़े अफ़सर लिखते हैं,
जमा किया धन तुरत दिलाओ ।

शासन को हम चलाते हैं,
हम को किंचित् नहीं सताओ ।

हम वैभव में रहने वाले,
ख़र्च हमारा कितना भारी,

मोटर, बंगला, सिनिमा,
होटल, खर्चे से कम आय हमारी ।

शासन की शान बढ़ाने को,
देते दो सौ सूट सिलाई,

विवश लगाना पड़ती हम को,
पच्चीस रुपये की नेकटाई ।

वार्षिक पर सूद मिले जो,
उस पर टैक्स नहीं बंधवाओ,

और हमारे भारी भत्तों में भी,
कमी नहीं करवाओ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सदन के माननीय सदस्यों का भी एक पत्र पहुंचा है । साथी लिखते हैं :

साथी लिखते हैं, हम
धोती कुरते में लाज बचाते हैं,

लोक सभा पैदल आने में,
हम भी मन में शरमाते हैं ।

इनकी भी है मांग महोदय,
जमा किया धन वापस आये

दिल्ली का खर्चा भारी है,
कुछ बढ़ोतरी ही हो जाए ।

पूंजीपति राजे महाराजों से,
राजस्व अपना बढ़ावायें,

सूद खोर, धन्ना सेठों पर,
मंत्री डट कर टैक्स लगायें ।

खर्च प्रशासन का वहिया के,
पानी सा बढ़ता जाता है ।

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

भला कहीं इसकी सीमा है,
दिल अपना धड़का खाता है ।
भानमती का बना पिटारा,
जिसकी सीमा कोर नहीं है,
फाइल वर्षा घूमा करती,
फिर भी मिलता छोर नहीं है ।
विनय यही है मंत्री जी से,
शासन का विस्तार घटायें
कदम कदम में दृढ़ता लायें,
निज शासन मजबूत बनायें ।
छोटी छोटी मांगें हैं मंत्री जी,
इनकी दो मंजूरी,
शासन का भी खर्च घटाना है,
इस युग में बड़ा जरूरी ।
समाज व्यवस्था पर मंत्री जी,
थोड़ा सोच विचार करें,
संसदीय प्रणाली खर्चीली है,
इसका कुछ उपचार करें ।
तुफान चुनावों का हर पांच,
वर्ष में फिर कर आता है,
बात हजारों की क्या,
लाखों का निबटारा हो जाता है ।

खुशी की बात है कि मंत्री जी ने आय कर वसूली के लिए बहुत से उपयोगी कदम उठाये हैं ।

एक बहन ने पूछा मंत्री जी,
लाकर भी खुलवायेंगे ?
झूमर झुमके छन चड़ी क्या,
सभी खजाने में ले जायेंगे ?
गहनों की पहचान करेंगे,
उपहार हमें भिजवायेंगे ?
धन्यवाद कह देना,
हम सब उनका हुकुम बजायेंगे ।
लिखा एक ने मेरा लाकर,
दीदी बिल्कुल ही खाली है,
बड़े पुराने प्रेम पत्र,
चूड़ी चौदह कैरट वाली है ।
क्या सब लेटर ले आऊं,
अधिकारी उनको पढ़वायेंगे ?
क्या कोई पुस्तक लिखेंगे,
प्रेम-इतिहास छपायेंगे ?
जगत हंसाई कितनी होगी,
ऐसा क्यों उपहास करें,
लाकर देखें उचित नहीं,
किसी का परदा फाश करें ।
चोरी का धन धरे बैंक में,
कौन करेगा यह नादानी,
अधिकारी लाकर खोलेंगे,
यह बात जगत ने है जानी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी तरह से एक पत्र मृत्यु टैक्स के बारे में है ।

एक धनी मरने वाले ने,
अपनी चिट्ठी में लिखवाया,
बजट स्पीच पढ़ी है जब से,
मुझे मौत ने बहुत डराया ।
उम्र नहीं थी मरने की,
हुई अचानक दिल की बीमारी,
परिवार नियोजन नहीं किया था,
इस कारण हूं विपदा भारी ।
चार चार छोटे बच्चे हैं,
हैं कन्यायें पांच कुंवारी,
बाद मौत के मेरी घर में,
रक्षक बच्चों की महतारी ।
घर भी तो फिर नहीं रहेगा,
मोटर बंगला बिक जाएगा,
और बच्चों की किस्मत पर,
टैक्सों का डाका पड़ जाएगा ।
सोच रहा नाजों के पाले,
बन जाएंगे दीन भिखारी,
बिगड़ जाएगी हालत घर की,
मृत्यु टैक्स पड़ा है भारी

पैसे पास नहीं घर बंगले
सरकारी कर का सरमाया,

क्रूर चीन की भांति अचानक
अपने काल निकट है आया ।

कहो वहन मंत्री जी से,
इस कर का काम तमाम करें,

या पूर्ण राष्ट्र की शिक्षा दीक्षा,
घर गृहस्थी का इंतजाम करें

पचास हज़ार में कन्या को,
आई० ए० एस० मिल पाता है

बिन पैसे पढ़ी लिखी का जुड़
पाता कहीं न नाता है

विधवाओं को पेंशन दे कर
बच्चों को मुफ्त पढ़ायें,

खाना, कपड़ा, धन्धा दे दें,
फिर मन माना टैक्स लगायें

कर में संशोधन नहीं किया तो,
मौत न एक दम वार करे,

उत्तर राहत का मिला अगर,
शायद थोड़ा इंतज़ार करें ।

इन शब्दों में भव्य विधेयक का
अनुमोदन कर रही महोदय,

हो कल्याण हेतु शासन यह
जन जन का भाग्योदय ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि मैंने अपना भाषण कविता में किया है, इसलिए अगर इसमें कोई त्रुटि रह गई हो तो मुझे क्षमा करें । धन्यवाद ।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय सरकार ने अपनी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी यानी औद्योगिक नीति की घोषणा की थी तथा उसके बाद समाजवादी ढांचे की समाज व्यवस्था की स्थापना का निर्णय किया था उस समय तो यह आशा की गई थी कि हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ेगी और उस राष्ट्रीय आय का लाभ केवल चार पांच प्रतिशत के धनाढ्य लोगों को ही नहीं मिलेगा, उद्योगपतियों को ही नहीं होगा, बल्कि समाज के दूसरे लोगों को भी होगा जिनका न केवल देश में बहुमत ही है बल्कि भारतीय समाज में जिन की जनसंख्या ९५ प्रतिशत के लगभग है इस आशा में देश के मजदूरों, किसानों, मध्य वर्ग आदि सभी ने इस सरकार के इस निर्णय का स्वागत किया था और स्वागत ही नहीं किया था बल्कि उद्योग भी किया, मेहनत भी की । इससे देश की तथा सरकार की आय बढ़े, राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ी लेकिन जो आय सारे समाज को हुई उसका वितरण उचित ढंग से न हो कर कुछ थोड़ से परिवारों के हाथों में वह चली गई, उन तक सीमित हो गई और उन्हीं के हाथों में धन अधिक चला गया, वह सर्वसाधारण के हाथों में नहीं बल्कि दूसरे ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में चला गया, जिनकी संख्या नगण्य है । जो विकास देश में हुआ, जिन लोगों ने राष्ट्र की आय बढ़ाई तथा साधारण जनता के हित के कार्यों को पूरा करने में उत्साह दिखाया, उसका उचित मूल्य, उचित लाभ उन लोगों को नहीं मिला जिनकी संख्या ९५ प्रतिशत है ।

फाइनेंस बिल पर विचार करते समय मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय के सामने केवल यही एक प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि जो मोनोपोलीज देश में बन गई है, जो कुछ लोगों का आधिपत्य बढ़ता जा रहा है उसको भारतीय समाज में किस तरह से रोका जाए और रोका ही नहीं बल्कि उसके उचित वितरण के कौन से कदम उठा जायें, यह प्रश्न भी है । उन्होंने मोनोपोली कमिशन की स्थापना की है और मैं मानता हूं कि उसके जो सदस्य हैं वे अनुभवी हैं, उनकी इंटेग्रिटी में किसी को किसी प्रकार का कोई सन्देह नहीं है लेकिन जहां तक सरकारी नीति का सम्बन्ध है, औद्योगिक नीति का सम्बन्ध है,

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

और समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना के सिद्धान्त का सम्बन्ध है, वहां तक उस सम्बन्ध में विशेष जानकारी रखने वाले किसी व्यक्ति का उसमें अभाव हमें खटकता है ।

17.38 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी नहीं समझ पाते । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक बात है कि मोनोपोलीज कमिशन को सफल बनाने के लिए, देश में जो आर्थिक आधिपत्य बढ़ता जा रहा है, उसको समाप्त करने के लिए, उचित सीमा में तथा उचित प्रतिशत के हिसाब से राष्ट्रीय आय में भाग पाने के लिए, किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति विशेष को भी उसमें रखा जाए जो राष्ट्र या देश या समाजवादी नीति की बात को समझता ही न ही बल्कि उसके लिए उद्यत हो, उसके प्रति उसमें उत्साह भी हो । न केवल जो आर्थिक आधिपत्य है, उसको समाप्त करने की आज बात है, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय आय उचित वितरण की भी बात है। जो राष्ट्रीय आय है वह एक छोटे से वर्ग में, थोड़े से लोगों में जिनकी संख्या बहुत ही नगण्य है, आज केन्द्रित हो गई है । जिस शासन व्यवस्था के कारण ऐसा हुआ है, जिन सिद्धान्तों के कारण ऐसा हुआ है, जिन नियमों के कारण ऐसा हुआ है, हमारे जिन कामों के कारण ऐसा हुआ है कि उन्हीं कुछ लोगों का धन अधिक बढ़ रहा है, उन में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये । साधारण जनता की आय बहुत ही कम बढ़ी है । साधारण जनता की आय बढ़ाने के लिये आपको चाहिये कि आप उचित कदम बढ़ायें । हम जो योजनायें पूरी कर चुके हैं और तीसरी योजना के लिये काम हो रहा है । इतना होने पर भी अगर निम्नतम और उच्चतम स्तर के व्यक्तियों की आय में असाधारण अन्तर होता है उचित सीमा तक अन्तर नहीं होता है तो नारों और बातों से काम नहीं चल सकेगा । नारों और बातों से उनको सन्तोष नहीं दिलाया जा सकेगा । इससे तो उलटे लोगों में असन्तोष और भी बढ़ेगा । मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि किसी वर्ग की रक्षा न हो । सभी वर्गों की रक्षा होनी चाहिये । लेकिन एक वर्ग विशेष की केवल रक्षा ही नहीं हुई है बल्कि उसको प्रोत्साहन ही आज तक मिला है आर्थिक आधिपत्य बढ़ाने में, अपना हित सिद्ध करने में । यह बात दूसरों के लिए घातक सिद्ध हुई है । ऐसे समय में यह सही है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने नये कदम उठाये हैं, लेकिन वे ऐसे कदम नहीं हैं जिनसे ग्रामीण आर्थिक व्यवस्था में कोई विशेष अन्तर आये । उसके न होने के कारण हमारे गांव की स्थिति आज अच्छे ढंग से नहीं चल रही है । तमाम कारणों में से इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि सरकार की जो नीति उद्योग के लिये या छोटे मोटे उद्योगों के लिये कर्ज देने के सम्बन्ध में रही है वह अच्छी नहीं रही है । आप प्लनिंग कमीशन जो रिपोर्ट देता है आप उसको उठा कर देख लें कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितना धन उद्योग-धन्धों के नाम पर उद्योगपतियों को दिया गया है तथा कितना ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था की उन्नति के लिए दिया गया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. Shri Bishwanath Roy may continue his speech.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : मेरा सरकार से सीधा प्रश्न है । जिस एकाधिकार पर विशेष जोर देकर हम कह रहे हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में एक बात का उत्तर सरकार दे या वित्त मंत्री दें .....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है । यदि कोरम नहीं होता तो सदन को स्थगित किया जाये ।

Mr. Chairman: I cannot understand this that when the question of quorum is beig considered, some Members walk out of the House..

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: And they belong to the opposite parties. of my hon. friends opposite.

Mr. Chairman: It is very sad to look at that sort of thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We in the Opposition have not walked out.

Mr. Chairman: Everyody has to keep the quorum of the House. I am not referring to the hon. Member, but I have seen others walking out of the House when the count is being made.

An Hon. Member: Shri Nath Pai had gone out.

Shri Nath Pai: No, I am sitting here.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : उद्योग धन्धों को बढ़ाने के लिये इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन या लाइफ इन्स्योरेंस कारपोरशन की तरफ से जो कर्ज दिया गया है उस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार विचार करे कि कितना गया है प्राइवेट सेक्टर में और कितना गया है । पब्लिक सेक्टर में । इस तरह से सार्वजनिक धन का उपयोग तो सही है, उद्योग धन्धों को बढ़ाने के लिये ऐसा करना चाहिये, लेकिन केवल कुछ परिवारों को ही उस से लाभ नहीं होना चाहिये बल्कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को विशेष लाभ होना चाहिये जो चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना आने वाली है उस में ऐसी ही नीति होना चाहिये ताकि उस के लाभ का फायदा थोड़े से परिवारों को न पहुंचे बल्कि जनसाधारण को भी उस से लाभ हो। उसी के सम्बन्ध में एक विशेष बात है जिस को वित्त मंत्री देख लें और सदन भी ध्यान दे । इस बात पर कि ग्रामीण जनता के लिये या ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिये कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और कितना अन्य क्षेत्रों में गया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन मे कोरम नहीं है ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: The whole Opposition is walking out one by one and now he raises the issue of quorum.

Shri Shinkre: What is to be done then?

Shri Rane: It should be placed on record that the Opposition Members are walking out. Only a little while ago, the issue of quorum was raised, but now they are again walking out. This should be recorded.

Mr. Chairman: One Member raises the quostion of quourm. Another Member of the same Party walks out. All parties must co-operate in maintaining quorum. If one Member goes out and another Member raises the issue of quorum, what is the meaning of it?

Anyway; the bell is being rung—Now—there is quorum.

I should like to make an appeal to the House. We have hardly ten minutes left within which one or two speakers have to be accommodated. Let me proceed without interruption. Please do not leave the House till 6 p.M.

Shri Bishwanath Roy.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : सभापति महोदय मैं यह सीधा प्रश्न कर रहा था कि ग्रामीण आर्थिक व्यवस्था या रूरल एकानमी के सुधार के लिये जो कदम अब तक उठाये

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

गए हैं उन से कितना सुधार हुआ है। मेरा यह कहना है कि जो भी कदम उठाये गये हैं वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। इस लिये मैं यह भी आवश्यक समझता हूं कि ग्रामीण लोगों की आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिये स्टेट ट्रेडिंग खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में भी सगठित रूप से शीघ्र कदम उठाये। जब तक यह बात नही होती ग्रामीण जनता को, जो केवल कृषि पर निभर करती है क्योंकि वहां पर इस समय छोटे मोटे उद्योग भी नहीं हैं, लाभ नहीं होगा, और इस का प्रत्यक्ष प्रामाण आप के सामने है। जब उन को गल्ला बेचना था उस समय उस का भाव कुछ और था और आज से एक या डेढ़ महीने पहले से क्या भाव चल रहा है वह आप के सामने है। यह इस बात का अकाट्य प्रमाण है कि देश में थोड़े से लोगों को बहुत आजादी दी गई, और वह आजादी आज कल भी है, खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में। इस तरह से ग्रामीण जनता की दशा तो खराब रहेगी ही लेकिन साथ ही साथ आप के सामने भी ऐसी समस्या आयेंगी जिस को टालने के लिये कोई साधन आप को नहीं मिलेगा। उससे हो सकता है कि यह सरकार खतरे मे पड़ जाय। इस लिये मैं समय पर चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि ८० प्रतिशत लोगों की आर्थिक दशा सुधारने में सरकार को हिचकिचाने की जरूरत नहीं है और वह जल्दी से जल्दी खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध मे स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की योजना को कार्यान्वित करे। उसको सफल बनाने के लिये यह आवश्यक होगा कि देश के अन्दर जो कई बैंक हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। केवल सिद्धांत के नाते नहीं, केवल विचार के नाते नहीं, इस नाते भी नहीं कि देश में समाजवादी ढांचा लाने के लिये राष्ट्रीयकरण लाया जाय, बल्कि व्यावहारिक सफलता के लिये बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण आवश्यक है। इस बात का दुःख है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के उपाध्यक्ष ने बिना कमीशन की निर्णय प्राप्त किये बाहर अपनी यह राय दे दी कि बकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण देश के हित में नहीं है। इतने बड़े जिम्मेदारी के पद पर होते हुए, उनको बिना आयोग का निर्णय प्राप्त किए ऐसी बात बाहर नहीं कहनी चाहिये। इससे आयोग को भी नुकसान होता है, समाज को भी नुकसान होता है और गांवों के लोगों को तथा निम्न माध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों को नुकसान होता है।

कभी कभी यह प्रश्न उठाया जाता है कि यदि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा तो पूंजी रुकेगी। देश के अन्दर पूंजी है लेकिन उसका उस तरह उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है जैसे होना चाहिये। आज हम देखते हैं कि कुछ उद्योगपति एल० आई० सी० और फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन से रुपया कर्ज ले कर आपने उद्योग धन्धे चलाते हैं लेकिन जो नियम उस कर्ज को वापस करने का है उस के अनुसार वे उसको वापस नहीं करते हैं। जैसा कि एक विरोधी सदस्य ने बताया, यह बात केवल कलकत्ता तक ही सीमित नहीं है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कुछ ऐसे उद्योगपति हैं कानपुर में जो इस प्रकार सार्वजनिक पैसे से अपने उद्योग चलाते हैं और उसको समय पर वापस नहीं करते हैं। इस प्रकार कुछ थोड़े से लोग सार्वजनिक पैसे का उपयोग कर के लाभ उठा लेते हैं और उस रुपये की वापसी के जो नियम हैं उनका पालन नहीं करते। इस पैसे से तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में उद्योग चलाये जाने चाहिये।

मैं विदेशी पूंजी के आने के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं लेकिन वह पूंजी कुछ खास परिवारों के उद्योगों के लिये न ली जाय बल्कि उसका इस्तेमाल पब्लिक सेक्टर के उद्योगों को चलाने के लिये किया जाय, चाहे वह पूंजी अमरीका से आवे या यु० के० से आवे या रूस से आवे।

मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन के बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। कोई टीका टिप्पणी के

तौर पर मैं यह नहीं कहता। हम देखते हैं कि वास्तविकता से दूर रह कर योजनायें बनायी जाती हैं। जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए जाते हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में कभी कभी यह नहीं सोचा जाता कि उनकी पूर्ति के मार्ग क्या कठिनाइयां हैं। इस कारण कई क्षेत्रों में हमें असफलता हो रही है। सरकार को प्लानिंग कमीशन का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहिये कि ऐसी योजनायें बनायी जायें जिनको लोग कार्यान्वित कर सकें और इससे हमको सफलता मिल सके।

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): I thank you for the opportunity given. The price level of consumer goods has been registering an upward trend during the last two Plans. The price of food materials has been steadily increasing. The consumer price index of food, as published by the Department of Statistics, was 100 in 1949 and 126 in 1960, and now it has gone up to 135. The upward trend of these consumer prices continued during the current year and the previous year also. Therefore, the Government must take immediate steps to produce more consumer goods, otherwise the upward trend in the price-level of consumer goods. Of should like to say that inadequate production of consumer goods is not the only reason for upward trend of the price-level of consumer goods. Of course, the policy of the indirect taxation also affected the price-level. The indirect taxes increased very much during the last 13 years. In the year 1948-49, the amount of direct taxes was Rs. 239 crores; it has come to Rs. 484 crores in the year 1962-63. At the same time, the indirect tax was Rs. 362 crores in 1948-49 and Rs. 1,334 crores in 1962-63. But the increase in direct taxes is insignificant compared to that of indirect taxes. Therefore, I submit that the taxation policy of the Government hits the common people in the matter of price-level of the consumer goods. However, the Government is only interesting itself in taxing the common people more and more. That is the difficulty that the common man is suffering from as a result of this policy?

Dr. Srinivasan has pointed out that the cost of rice per kilo is Rs. 2 at Madras and that the price of firewood is increasing day by day. If the common man was not satisfied with his foodstuffs and other consumer goods then naturally it would affect the entire economy of our country. So, the common man should get some relief with regard to the price of consumer goods and other necessaries of life. Otherwise he would suffer very much.

I expected that the Finance Minister will scrap the Gold Control Order fully. As you all know, the desire of the last Finance Minister was to stop smuggling of gold through the Gold Control Order. But that has taken away the lives of so many goldsmiths in the country. Even six months back at Mangalore, a goldsmith and his family of six committed suicide because of this order.

Shri P. N. Kayal: Sir, the Ministers are gossipping.

Shri Rajaram: This is an extreme form of protest that can ever be shown by the common man. Though our Government has come forward to accept this folly in this matter and made some modifications, still, it was a half-hearted measure. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to scrap the whole Gold Control Order and try to restore the normal life of the goldsmiths.

We know how miserable a position we are in in regard to health. The Health Minister has pointed out that by the end of the third Plan we should be free from malaria, cholera and other diseases in India. In my constituency, there is a place called Hosur, which is famous for plague. Plague starts from Hosur; it travels to chittoor and goes to Kolar and comes

[Shri Rajaram]

back again to Hosur. Now, it has reached Harur in Salem district. In this circle, you can see every year there are a number of people who die out of plague. Hosur is an area which has got a very fine climate. We can start any industry there. The people used to call it as little England. I come to know that a number of experts are visiting Delhi often from foreign countries. All of them are visiting the areas only nearer to Delhi. May I humbly request the Government to kindly send them to the areas which are really affected? Ask for a report from a foreign expert to eradicate plague permanently from the Hosur area.

We obtained Independence 16 years ago. So many steel plants have been coming up—Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur. Everybody is talking about Bokaro. The papers are discussing the establishment of a steel plant at Bokaro. But my party—the DMK—is going on passing resolutions and making speeches and writing articles about the Salem iron ore. No one has taken any action so far for this Salem plant. Not even a foundation-stone has been laid so far. You said the Britishers are imperialists, so they neglected the country very much. We have stepped in the same shoes and yet you are fully neglecting the South. We do not know how to call you. This is not my lone voice. This is how we feel in the South.

An Hon. Member: What does he mean by this? (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): It is not so.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Practically all the plants are in the South.

Shri Rajaram: What industry you have given me? Tell me. I want to know one thing. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Chairman: Please resume your seat. The hon. Member can continue his speech tomorrow.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 18th, 1964/Chaitra 29, 1886 (Saka).

GMGIPND—L.S. II—323(Ai) L.S.D. —6-5-64—980.